FAYETTEVILLE OBSERVER.

[VOL. XXII. FAYETTEVILLE, N. C. WEDNESDAY EVENING, APRIL 24, 1839. [NO. 1142].

PRINTED AND PUBLISHED, WEEKLY,
By Edward J. Hale,
At $2 50 per annum, if paid in advance; $3 if paid during the year of subscription; or $3 50 at the end of the year.

ADVERTISEMENTS inserted for sixty cents per square for the first, and thirty cents for each succeeding publication. Advertisers are requested to state the number of insertions desired, or they will be continued till forbid, and charged accordingly.

☞Letters to the Editor must be post paid.

NEW GOODS.

I AM NOW RECEIVING my Stock of Spring and Summer

DRY GOODS,
Groceries, Hardware,
Paints, Dye Stuffs, Drugs, Medicines, &c. &c.,

All of which will be sold as usual on very liberal terms to *punctual dealers.*

C. J. ORRELL.
April 16, 1839. 41tf

The Subscriber

HAS just received a new assortment of Ladies' and Gentlemen's SHOES, which he will sell low for Cash. Also, a variety of Misses' and Children's BOOTS and SHOES, of all sizes.

LEATHER of different kinds and quality.

☞ Wanted to engage, some person to make 100 pair Gentlemen's Boots; 400 do. do. Shoes; 300 do. Ladies' do.; to whom liberal wages will be given. B. BEACH.
April 15, 1839. 41-3w

For sale at the Auction Store,

50 PIECES GEORGIA NANKINS, a beautiful article for Summer wear.

SAM'L W. TILLINGHAST.
April 15, 1839. 41tf

Saddlery & Harness Maker.

OWEN HOUSTON having commenced the above business on his own account, respectfully calls the attention of his friends and the public to this fact. He is now prepared to execute any orders in his line with neatness and despatch, and he flatters himself, by strict attention to business, to merit a share of public confidence. His Shop is on Hay Street, one door East of Mr. James Baker's, and only a few doors above the Market House, where he intends to keep on hand a complete assortment of SADDLES, BRIDLES, and HARNESS, of all kinds.

O. HOUSTON.
April 16, 1839. 41-5w

Steam Grist Mill.

THE Subscriber is now prepared to grind promptly all the Corn that he may receive. He proposes to keep constantly on hand a supply of Meal sufficient for the daily consumption of the town, and to exchange the same for Corn, deducting the toll by *weight*, and returning the Meal in like manner. This plan will save time and trouble, and servants may be discharged immediately. He will also receive Corn on storage and give Tickets for the same.

R. C. BELDEN.
April 16, 1839. 41-3w

A VALUABLE RIVER PLANTATION

FOR SALE.

THE SUBSCRIBER having determined to remove to the South West, offers at private sale, his FARM in the County of Anson, on the Pee Dee River, about 12 miles from Wadesborough, known as the Mount Pleasant place. The Tract contains about 1700 ACRES, between 5 and 600 acres of which are cleared and prepared for cultivation. The soil is fertile, and well adapted to the culture of Cotton, Corn, and small grain. There is about one hundred acres that is not surpassed by any Land on the Pee Dee in point of fertility. The Plantation is well watered, there being several never failing Springs of most excellent water on the premises. There are two comfortable DWELLING HOUSES, with the necessary Out Houses.

To the above Plantation there is attached a large

FISHERY,

Which, by a little attention, might be made very profitable. The subscriber during the last Spring season, with six small revolving nets, caught upwards of 3000 Shad, besides a great number of round fish.

Persons wishing to purchase a valuable Tract of Land, convenient to a good market, will do well to call and view the premises for themselves, as I am determined to sell; consequently a bargain will be given if immediate application is made.

For terms apply to the subscriber, or in his absence, to Mr. J. B. Douglas, at Wadesborough, or the Overseer on the premises.

MARTIN J. PICKETT.
April 12, 1839. 41-6w

$20 Reward.

THE above reward will be paid for the safe delivery to me of my Negro man MATHIAS. He is about 5 feet 9 inches in height, dark complected, weighs about 160 lbs.

I purchased said Negro of Ann McDonald, who lives where Elias Alford formerly lived in this County. I am of the opinion that he is now lurking about said Plantation.

GILES S. McLEAN.
Alfordsville, April 13, 1839. 41-3w

State of North Carolina,

CUMBERLAND COUNTY.

Court of Pleas & Quarter Sessions, March Term, 1839.

The Bank of Cape Fear, vs. The heirs of James Walter Douglass, dec'd. } *Scire Facias.*

IT appearing to the satisfaction of the Court, that Thomson Douglass, Alexander Douglass, Mary Grey Douglass, Ellen D. Douglass, Sally F. Douglass, Martha C. Douglass, and John A. Douglass, heirs of James Walter Douglass, dec'd, are not inhabitants of this State: It is therefore Ordered, That publication be made for six successive weeks in the Fayetteville Observer, for said Defendants to appear the next term of this Court, to be holden at the Court House in Fayetteville, on the first Monday in June next, then and there to shew cause why the Lands of James W. Douglass, which descended to them, should not be sold to satisfy the claim of the Plaintiff.

Witness, John McLaurin, Jr., Clerk of our said Court, at Office, the first Monday of March, A. D., 1839, and in the 63d year of American Independence.

41] JNO. McLAURIN, Jr., *Clerk.*

CHEAP PAPER

FOR SALE AT THE BOOK STORE.

BARK!

THE Subscribers wish to contract for the delivery of from 100 to 200 cords of BARK.

L. S. BELDEN & CO.
March 20, 1839. 37tf

40 BAGS prime green new crop Rio COFFEE, 12 hhds. Porto Rico SUGAR,
Received per Henrietta, and for sale by
E. W. WILLKINGS.
February 26, 1839. 34tf

Received per Steam Boat,

64 BAGS prime Rio COFFEE,
10 boxes LEMONS,
For sale by S. W. TILLINGHAST.
April 1, 1839. 39tf

SPRING GOODS.

WE have received and are now opening our SPRING SUPPLY, which comprises a large and extensive assortment of

DRY GOODS,
HARDWARE & CUTLERY,
Boots and Shoes, Leghorn and Tuscan Bonnets, Fur, Wool and Palm Leaf Hats, Writing and Wrapping Paper, Cotton and Wool Cards, Drugs and Medicines, Paints, &c.

Also,

60 BAGS Rio and Laguira COFFEE,
18 hhds. New Orleans & Porto Rico Sugars,
125 casks Nails,
200 pair bright Traces,
12 qr. casks Malaga and Madeira Wine,
100 dozen Weeding Hoes,
25 do. Patent and Dutch Scythes,
5 hhds. Crockery,
30 boxes Window Glass,
10 do Collins' and King's Axes,

Which we offer at WHOLESALE, at a small advance for Cash, or on time to punctual customers.

NOTT & STARR.
Fayetteville, April 2, 1839. 39tf

FOR SALE,

750 SACKS SALT.
500 bushels Alum do.
10 tons Swedes and English Iron,
40 kegs Nails, assorted,
10 hhds. Porto Rico & St. Croix Sugar,
40 bags Rio Coffee,
10 hhds. new crop Molasses,

Together with a GENERAL ASSORTMENT of other articles of

GROCERIES.

The Subscriber has also received his SPRING SUPPLY of seasonable

DRY GOODS,
HARDWARE, CUTLERY,
Crockery-Ware. Patent Medicines, Boots, Shoes and Slippers, Fur and Palm Leaf Hats, &c. &c.,

All of which will be sold at LOW PRICES at Wholesale or Retail.

G. B. ATKINS,
Foot of Hay Mount.
April 3, 1839. 39tf

WHOLESALE STORE.

J. & J. KYLE

HAVE JUST RECEIVED a large and general assortment of

SPRING
DRY GOODS,
—Among which are—

1250 Pieces CALICOES, well assorted,
375 do. Linen Drilling, do. do.
Bishop Lawns and French Muslins,
Irish Linens, Lawns and Diapers,
Summer Cloths, and Crape Camlet,
Superfine Cloths and Cassimeres, all colours,
Silks, Black and all colours, &c. &c.

All of which being purchased at the late Package Sales, will be offered at a small advance for Cash, or to punctual customers on time.

March 25, 1839. 38tf

For Sale,

100 CASKS THOMASTOWN LIME,
80 kegs pure White Lead,
20 do common do,
60 kegs Cut Nails,
25 barrels prime St. Croix Sugar,
20 bags prime Laguira Coffee,
6 quarter casks London particular Madeira Wine, (Constitution Brand,)
2 casks London Porter,
10 casks Ground Plaister,
10 hhds. prime Porto Rico Molasses,
5 barrels Loaf Sugar.

JOHN HUSKE & SON.
March 20, 1839. 37tf

SIR PHILIP.

THIS thorough-bred and truly beautiful HORSE, 5 years old, will make his first season this Spring, and will stand at the Plantation of Wm. S. Latta, (and may be seen frequently at his Stable in Town,) Averasborough and McArthur's Bridge.

SIR PHILIP is a beautiful dark bay, handsomely dappled, black mane, tail and legs, full 16 hands high.

Sir Philip was sired by Optimus, and dam by Sir Archy.—For full Pedigree and terms, see handbills of the day.

ISHAM DRAKE,
Groom for the Owner.
March 26, 1839. 38-2m

State of North Carolina,

MOORE COUNTY.

Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, February Term, 1839.

Thomas J. Buchannan, vs. Aaron Murchison. } *Original Attachment levied on Land.*

IT appearing to the satisfaction of the Court, that the defendant hath removed beyond the limits of this State, so that the ordinary process of law cannot be served on him: It is therefore Ordered by the Court, that publication be made for six weeks in the Fayetteville Observer, notifying said defendant of the levy of said Attachment, and requiring him to appear, replevy and plead at the next term of this Court, or judgment by default will be awarded against him, and the Lands levied on will be condemned to the satisfaction of Plaintiff's demand.

Witness, Alexander C. Curry, Clerk of said Court, at Office, in Carthage, the third Monday in February, A. D. 1839, and of American Independence the 63d year.

[38-6wpd.] A. C. CURRY, Clerk.

NEW BOOKS.

CAPTAIN KYD, or the Wizard of the Sea; Neal Malone, and other Tales of Ireland; The Bench and the Bar, by the author of the Great Metropolis; Memoirs of Charles Mathews; Oliver Twist, by Boz, with plates. School Books, Paper, &c. Just received by

E. J. HALE.
March 13.

PHŒNIX CHAPTER, No. 2.

FAYETTEVILLE,

THE MEMBERS are respectfully and earnestly requested to attend a Meeting, to be held at the Chapter Room, on FRIDAY AFTERNOON, 26th instant, at 3 o'clock. A punctual attendance is earnestly desired, as matters of vital importance to its interest will be presented.

April 11, 1839. 40-3w

To WILLIAM ADAMS THOMAS,
ROCKINGHAM, Richmond County, N. C., *April* 5, 1839.

DEAR SON: Having lately understood that you had been engaged in business at Hillsborough, and having passed through Fayetteville about the first of March, and being anxious for you to return home, I therefore affectionately invite you either to return or go to the Wake Forest Institute and complete your education. If you prefer the latter, and will inform me, I will send on the necessary funds to that place, but if your business is such that you cannot conveniently accept of the above proposition at present, I hope you will not delay writing to me, so that I may be able to open a correspondence with you, as it will afford me and your mother the greatest pleasure at any time to hear from you.

Yours, affectionately,
GEORGE THOMAS.

N. B.—Any information concerning WM. A. THOMAS, or WM. ADAMS, as he is sometimes called, will be thankfully received. [40-2m

POST OFFICE, WADESBOROUGH, N. C., *April* 1, 1839.

THE FOLLOWING is a list of LETTERS remaining in this Office, to-wit:—

A.—Joseph Allen, 1.

B.—W. H. Bennett, 1; George D. Boggan, 2; Mrs. Charlotte Brooks, 1; Alexander Brooks, 1.

C.—Ann Conrod, 2; James Capel, 3; Lewis Capel, 1; Madison Cox, 1; Edmund Cox, 1; William Croom, 1; Wm. Curren, 1.

G.—Dennis Grady, 5; Simeon Godwin, 1; Mrs. Martha Grady, 1; Wm. Gulledge, 1; Wm. R. Garrett, 1; Henry Grady, 1; John Grady, 1; George Griffin, 1.

H.—George Hammond, 1; Isaac Hotchkiss, 1.

I.—John D. Jacobs, 1; Willis Jarman, 1; Mrs. Lucy Ingram, 1; Washington Ingram, 1; Miss Eliza Ingram, 1.

K.—John Kelly, 1; Wm. King, 1; John McKinley, 1.

L.—S. C. Lindsey, 1; Daniel Lambury, 1; Thos. Lockhart, 1; Hampton S. Lilly, 2.

M.—Christopher M. McRae, 1; Willis Medlin, 1; Daniel McIntosh, 1; Coleman H. Morefield, 1; Edmund Martin, 1; W. W. May, 1; Wm. A. Morris, 1; John McLendon, 1; Wm. A. McLenan, 1; Joseph Mealey, 1; Charles G. Nelms, 1; Martin Presley Nelms, 1.

P.—Jas. Plunket, 1; Hubbert Pearson, 1.

R.—Silas Richardson, 1; Mrs. Ann Elizabeth Robinson, 1; Col. Joseph Ratliff, 2.

S.—Arthur Shroud, 1; Jesse Sanders, 1; Benj'n Strickling, 1; John Swink, 1; Philip Smith, 1; Jonathan A. Sanders, 1.

T.—Harison Teal, 1; Luther Teal, 1; J. L. Terry & Co. 1; John Taylor, 1.

W.—Col. Thos. Waddill, 1.

W. B. McCORKLE, P. M.

Junto Academy.

THIS institution, 12 miles north-west from Hillsborough, Orange county, N. C. and 6 miles north of Mason Hall, enjoys a location in the midst of an agreeable neighborhood, surrounded by a pleasant country, which an exceedingly pure and salubrious atmosphere, a peaceful seclusion and other important advantages, combine to render peculiarly eligible and inviting. Here the student is invited by the prospect of study, uninterrupted by ill health, and those other causes which frequently so much retard the progress of youth. Here the path to virtue and honorable distinction lies open before him, with few, but real allurements, to withdraw him from the pursuit, with comparatively few temptations to lead him astray.

The student who comes here is forthwith incorporated into a family, which, hitherto, has been a contented and happy one; over whom a parental government is exercised, and a vigilant eye kept. He immediately becomes the subject of all a father's solicitude, exertions and anxieties.

As it is designed that this institution shall be a classical school of the highest grade, classical literature constitutes a distinct department, under the immediate and particular supervision of the Principal himself. Ample provisions are made to prepare students for any of the Universities of the country, or to impart to those who design only to take an academical course, a thorough acquaintance with classical literature.

The English department, which is separate and distinct, is under the direction of an efficient and competent instructer; so that all requisite facilities are afforded for the prosecution of such English studies as are generally prosecuted in Academies of the highest grade.

The Principal is now making extensive additions to his accommodations for boarders; so that in a short time rooms will be open for 18 or 20 boarders. Good board can also be procured in the neighborhood.

Tuition in the Classical Department, per session of 5 months, $12 50.

English Department, $8 per session.

Board per month, exclusive of lights, $7 50.

The present session will end on the 15th June next.

☞ The next session will commence on the 15th of July.

Those who may wish to correspond with the Principal of this Academy, will please to address him as Postmaster at Junto.

D. W. KERR.
March 9, 1839. 38-8wcow

DENTAL SURGERY.

W. R. SCOTT respectfully informs the citizens of Fayetteville, that he is now on his annual visit to this place. He may be found at Mrs. Smith's Boarding House, on Gillespie street.

March 23, 1839. 38tf

New Books.

SCOTT'S POETICAL WORKS, complete in one large vol.; Sterling and Penruddock, by the author of Tremaine, Devere, &c.; Jack Adams the Mutineer, by Capt. Chamier; The Prince and the Pedlar, by the author of the Heiress; The Spirit of the East, illustrated in a Journal of Travels through Roumeli, by D. Urquhart; the Bubbles of Canada, by the author of Sam Slick; Winter Studies and Summer Rambles, by Mrs. Jamison, author of Characteristics of Women, &c.; The Wisdom and Genius of Shakspeare, being a selection and arrangement of the beauties of Shakspeare's Works; Paulding's Wise Men of Gotham, &c.

E. J. HALE.

Strayed

FROM the Subscriber, about the 5th inst., a tall BAY HORSE, hip shotten. A suitable reward will be paid to any person who will return him.

JOHN McARN.
April 10, 1839. 40tf

SPRING GOODS.

THE SUBSCRIBERS have formed a connection in business under the firm of

H. & B. J. LILLY,

And are now opening a very large Stock of seasonable GOODS

In their Stock may be found extra fine and common Cloths and Cassimeres, Summer Cloths, Crape Camlets and Bombazines, Brown Linens and Drillings, with a variety of Goods for Summer wear

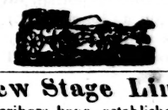
French, English and American Prints, Printed Muslins and Lawns, Silk Goods of nearly every description, fancy Shawls and Collars, Gloves and Hosiery in great variety, Bonnet, Cap and Belt Ribbons, superfine Velvets and Serges, Tailors' Trimmings in great variety and prime quality, Irish Linens and Lawns, Thread Cambrics, fine hem stitched and common Cambric Handkerchiefs, Silk and Cotton Handkerchiefs, Linen Collars and Fronts, Italian Cravats and Stocks in great variety.

A large assortment of 3-4, 7-8, 4-4 and 5-4 Brown Sheetings and Shirtings, Bleached ditto, Suffolk and Hamilton Drills.

Also, Hats, Shoes, Umbrellas, Parasols, Hardware and Cutlery, together with a large assortment of Bonnets, of the latest style, some of which are very handsome.

Purchasers will please examine this Stock before buying, as it may be to their interest. We intend selling low either at Wholesale or Retail.

HENRY LILLY,
EDM'D J. LILLY.
Fayetteville, March 20, 1839. 37-10w



New Stage Line.

THE Subscribers have established a line of Stages, with the Mail, from Fayetteville to Warsaw Depot, on the Wilmington Rail Road, connecting with the cars on that Road both to Wilmington and to the North. They have good Stages, excellent Horses, and faithful Drivers, and will leave no effort untried to give public satisfaction The following are the hours of departure and arrival:

Leave Fayetteville, Sunday, Tuesday, and Thursday, at 7, P. M.—Arrive Saturday, Tuesday, and Thursday.

BAKER & BLOCKER,
Proprietors.

☞ Under a late resolution of the Wilmington Rail Road Company, Passengers by this line are to be charged no more on the Steam Boats from Wilmington to Charleston than those who go through on their line.

The public is also informed that this is decidedly the most pleasant, expeditious and cheapest route between this place and Augusta.

From Fayetteville to Wilmington, 15 hours.
To Charleston in 30 hours, and
To Augusta in 40 hours.

By this route travellers will only have the fatigue of 49 miles staging, and lose but one night's sleep.

Fayetteville, Jan. 1839. 27tf pd

THE BEREAVED SISTER.

BY GEORGE D. PRENTICE.

From the Louisville Literary News-Letter.

In the spring of 1824, I contracted an acquaintance in one of the cities of the South, with a gentleman, who had moved from England to this country, with two small children, the one a boy of ten, and the other a girl of nine years of age. These children were the most lovely beings I ever saw. Their extreme beauty, their deep and artless affection, and their frequent bursts of childish and innocent mirth, made them as dear to me as if I had been the companion of their infancy. They were happy in themselves; happy in each other, and in the whole world of life and nature around them. I had known the family but a few months, when my friend was compelled to make a sudden and unexpected voyage to South America. His feelings were embittered by the thought of leaving his motherless children behind him, and as I was on the point of embarking for Liverpool, I promised to take them to their relations.

My departure was delayed two weeks. During that period I lived under the same roof with the little ones that had been consigned to my charge. For a few days they were pensive and made frequent inquiries for their absent father, but their sorrows were easily assuaged, and regret for his absence changed into a pleasant anticipation of his return. The ordinary sorrows of childhood are but dews upon the eagle's plumage, which vanish at the moment, when the proud bird springs upward into the air to woo the first beautiful flashes of the morning.

The day of our departure at last arrived, and we set sail on a quiet afternoon of summer. It was a scene of beauty, and my heart fluttered as wildly and as joyously as the wing of a young bird in spring time. It seemed in truth, as if "man's control had stopped with the shore" that was retreating behind us, and left the world of waters to give back the blue of the upper skies as purely and as peacefully as at the first holy Sabbath of creation. The distant hills bent their pale blue tops to the waters, and as the great sun, the image of his Creator, sunk in the West, successive shadows of gold, and crimson, and purple, came floating o'er the waves, like barks from a fairy land. My young companions gazed on these scenes steadily and silently, and, when the last tint of the dim shore was melting into shadow, they took each other's hands, and a few natural tears gushed forth as an adieu to the land they had loved.

Soon after sunset I persuaded my little friends to let me lead them to the cabin, and then returned to look out again upon the ocean. In about half an hour, as I was standing musingly apart, I felt my hand gently pressed, and on turning round saw that the girl had stolen to my side. In a few moments the evening star began to twinkle from the edging of a violet cloud. At first it gleamed faintly and at intervals, but anon it came brightly out, and shone like a holy thing upon the brow of evening. The girl at my side gazed upon it, and hailed it with a tone which told that a thought of rapture was at her heart. She inquired, with simplicity and eagerness, whether in the far land to which we were going that same bright star would be visible, and seemed to regard it as another friend that was to be with her in her long and lonely journey.

The first week of our voyage was unattended by any important incident. The sea was at times wild and stormy, but again it would sink to repose, and spread itself out in beauty to the verge of the distant horizon. On the eighth day the boy arose, pale and dejected, and complained of indisposition. On the following morning he was confined by a fever to his bed, and much doubt was expressed as to his fate, by the physician of the vessel. I can never forget the visible agony, the look of utter wo, that appeared upon the face of the little girl when the conviction of her brother's danger came slowly home upon her thoughts. She wept not—she complained not—but, hour after hour, she sat by the young sufferer—an image of grief and pure affection. The boy became daily more feeble and emaciated. He could not return the long and burning kiss of his sister, and at last the faint heaving of his breast, and tender eloquence of his half closed eye, and a flush, at intervals, upon his wasted cheek, like the first violet tint of a morning cloud, were all that told that he had not passed "the first dark day of nothingness."

The twelfth evening of our absence from land was the most beautiful I had ever known, and I persuaded the girl to go for a short time upon deck, that her own fevered brow might be fanned by the twilight breeze. The sun had gone down in glory, and the traces of his blood red setting were still visible upon the Western waters. Slowly, but brilliantly the many stars were gathering themselves together above, and another sky swelled out in softened beauty beneath, and the foam upon the crests of the waves was lighted up like wreaths of snow. There was music in every wave, and its wild sweet tones came floating down from the fluttering pennon above us like the sound of a gentle wind amid a cypress grove. But neither music nor beauty had a spell for the heart of my little friend. I talked to her of the glories of the sea and sky—I pointed out to her the star on which she had always loved to look—but her only answer was a sigh, and I returned with her to the bed-side of her brother. I perceived instantly that he was dying. There was no visible struggle—but a film was creeping over his eye, and the hectic flush of his cheek was fast deepening into purple. I know not whether, at first, his sister perceived the change in his appearance. She took her seat at his side, and then as usual let her melancholy eye rest fixedly upon his countenance. Suddenly his looks brightened for a moment, and he spoke his sister's name. She replied with a passionate caress, and looked up into my face as if to implore my encouragement. I knew that her hopes were but mockery. A moment more and a convulsive quiver passed over the lips of the dying boy—a slight shudder run through his frame—and all was still. The girl knew, as if intuitively, that her brother was dead. She sat in tearless silence—but I saw that the waters of bitterness were gathering fearfully at their fountain. At last she raised her hands with a sudden effort, and pressing them upon her forehead, wept with the uncontrollable agony of despair.

On the next day the corpse of the dead body was to be committed to the ocean. The little girl knew it must be so, but she strove to drive the thought away, as if it had been a terrible and unreal vision. When the appointed hour was at hand, she came and begged me, with a tone that seemed less like a human voice than the low cadence of a dismembered spirit, to go and look upon her brother and see if he were indeed dead. I could not resist her entreaties, but went with her to gaze upon the sleeping dust, to which all the tendrils of her life seemed bound. She paused by the bedside, and I almost deemed that her very existence would pass off in that long and fixed gaze. She moved not—spoke not—till the form she loved was taken away to be let down into the ocean. Then indeed, she rose and followed her lifeless brother, with a calmness that might have been from heaven. The body sank slowly and solemnly beneath the waves—a few long bright ringlets streamed out upon the waters—a single white and beautiful glimpse came dimly up through the glancing billows; and all that had once been joy and beauty, vanished forever.

During the short residue of our voyage, the bereaved sister seemed fading away as calmly and beautifully as a cloud in the summer zenith. Her heart had lost its communion with nature, and she would look down into the sea and murmur incoherently of its cold and solitary depths, and call her brother's name, and then weep herself into calmness. Soon afterwards I left her with her friends. I know not whether she is still a blossom of the earth, or whether she has long since gone to be nurtured in a holier realm. But I love the memory of that beautiful and stricken one. Her loveliness, her innocence, and the deep and holy feelings, still come back to me in their glory and quietude, like a rainbow on a summer cloud, that has showered and passed off forever.

The Western World, published at Memphis, Tennessee, in reviewing the January number of the Southern Literary Messenger, contains the following notice of the Address of John Tyler, Esq., before the Literary Societies of Randolph Macon College:—

Mr. Tyler's address is of the same stamp with every thing which emanates from so great and good a source. We love that man, *John Tyler.* We love him as we love our State. We never think of her without associating him in the thought; for to our mind, and in our heart, he is identified with the brightest halo of her glory. Were nothing else left to her, and she were asked for her jewels, how truly, how fondly and how proudly might she, like the Roman Cornelia, point to John Tyler. There is one act of his life, worth more than a whole eternity of ordinary existences; and had he never done anything else, we should love and honor him above other men. That act stands recorded on the journal of the United States Senate; it is his solitary vote against the memorable "Force Bill." We are wont to admire the courageous devotion of the Spartan Leonidas, and celebrate his illustrious death. What then shall be the meed of our American patriot who on the occasion alluded to, though opposed by every Southern enemy and deserted by every Southern friend, would not despair of the Republic,—would not yield to numbers nor to power; but single handed, upheld the banner of his country's constitution, and alone occupied that moral pass before the brightness of whose glory, even the gorgeous luminary of old Thermopyle burns dim. Would that we had witnessed that scene; then had our eyes beheld a patriot's devotion; then had our soul expanded at the glorious spectacle, of one giving "the world assurance of a man," and in the fullness of a joyous pride, we could have cried out,

"If ever man cherished a patriot's fire,
And worshipped his country, 'twas he."

Thank God! He is yet spared to Virginia. Would that she had more like him.

But our feelings have led us astray from the point about which we designed to say a half a dozen words. That is Mr. Tyler's address. Like all his compositions,—like every thing indeed, he says or does,—like his life, himself, it is strong and chaste and elegant; for John Tyler could not say nor do a weak or wicked thing; nothing, indeed not pure and excellent.—His tributes to the memories of *John Randolph* and *Nathaniel Macon*, from whom the college was named, are peculiarly fine.

At the last term of the Criminal Court for this County, in the case of the United States vs. R. B. Randolph for an assault and battery on Andrew Jackson, late President of the U. States, a *nolle prosequi* was entered by the District Attorney, with the assent of the Court.—*Alexandria Gazette.*

UNPROFESSIONAL CORONERS.

Mr. Wakley, the editor of the London Lancet, has lately been elected coroner for Middlesex. His opponet was Mr. Adey, a lawyer. In one of his speeches to the electors, Mr. Wakley related a number of anecdotes showing how necessary it is for a coroner to possess medical and surgical knowledge. Some of these anecdotes were amusing enough, and all strikingly illustrative of the point in support of which they were told. For example:

I will relate to you (said he) a case which occurred in a neighboring county. Two brothers lived in the same house, by the side of the Thames. One of these brothers who was a maniac, suddenly disappeared. Suspicion attached to the other brother that he was the murderer. As years elapsed, still the suspicion adhered to him, producing the utmost misery in the family. At length repairs were made in the house, and at the foundation of it a skeleton was discovered. The suspicion was revived. An inquest was held on the skeleton by an attorney-coroner, and a jury as well acquainted with skeletons as he was. All these persons concerned in making this medical inquiry understood nothing of the subject.

The jury were equally ignorant with the coroner; that coroner was an attorney, and was necessarily incapable of eliciting truth from a medical witness, except by mere chance. They made up their minds, and were on the point of returning a verdict of wilful murder against the brother, when, fortunately, a surgeon happened to come in and exclaimed, "Stop, stop; you are about to commit some horrible mistake;" and he had discovered that the skeleton on which the non-medical coroner and the non-medical jury were holding their inquest was the bones, not of a male but of a female. But the advocates of the attorney-coroner say that the trial before the coroner is only preliminary; that there is another court in which an opportunity will be offered to the accused for calling professional testimony; but, when once the coroner's jury have recorded their verdict, the skeleton is buried—it is no longer in the court to speak silently but most eloquently to all those who understand anatomy. The skeleton is buried—the evidence is inhumed. Now, I say, with men of humane minds—men who love charity and justice—one such fact as that, if there were not another, ought to determine their choice.

I believe it will be admitted that I know as much of law as Mr Adey, and if that be so, I think I know something more of physic than he does. (Laughter and cheers.) If Mr. Adey had been the coroner on that occasion, he would not have known whether they were the bones of a female or a rhinoceros. (Roars of laughter.) How should he know it, when he never made the subject his study, as I have? I believe you all recollect the occasion of the last election when one gentleman told you that an attorney-coroner did not know a dead man from a living one. It was well known that after the inquest had been held, the dead man got up and laughed at the coroner. (Cheers and laughter.) You all recollect the case of Catharine Moody, in the London Hospital, upon whom no less than three inquests had been held by a coroner. (A voice in the crowd, "That was Mr. Unwin.") Yes, Mr. Unwin was the coroner. Mr. Fuller, a surgeon in the London road, was examined on that occasion.

In the first instance, a verdict of "accidental death" was brought in, (a laugh;) and in the second it was a verdict of "natural death;" and after they had left the room they were requested to return, and found the woman sitting up, saying, "Good God, I wonder are they going to bring me those oysters!" On another occasion, a man fell from his horse, returning from a fair in the Mile end road. An attorney-coroner looked at him, and at once pronounced him dead. (Laughter.) He was put into a room, an inquest was held, and a verdict of accidental death returned. In the middle of the night, the man being in his shroud, and not liking his quarters, turned round and fell upon the floor. He called loudly for assistance, and one of the watchmen under the old system broke open the door, and seeing the man in his shroud, cried out, "Don't think to frighten me with your shroud. I know you well enough; you're one of the rascally resurrectionists. I'm not to be done in that way. I shall take you off to the watch-house." (Great laughter.) And so he did. (Laughter.) The poor fellow was liberated next morning; but another misfortune had not been foreseen, for the undertaker sued him for half a crown for the use of a shell.

Consequence of a Puncture by a Needle.—A case is reported in the last number of the Boston Medical and Surgical Journal of the amputation of a foot of a lady, (rendered necessary to save the life of the patient) who trod upon a cambric needle which entered half its length into the heel, although the needle was extracted entire, and she was able to keep about her household work for two days, before the pain arising from the puncture compelled her to send for medical assistance. We mention this case particularly, as a caution to females in whom we have sometimes observed great heedlessness in suffering needles to lie where they have accidentally fallen or been carelessly thrown.

Boston Transcript.

Gordon D. Boyd's Lands.—The lands of this gentleman, late receiver of the land office in this city, amounting to the grand total of 20,213 acres is advertised for sale by the United States Marshal. It will be recollected that Mr. Boyd was a defaulter to government in the amount of between 60 and $70,000; and the sale is made to make good the defalcation. The terms are a credit of one and two years, with undoubted security, and the deed to land purchased will be retained until the money is paid. The sale will take place on the 6th day of May next.—*Columbus (Geo.) Enquirer.*

The individual known as the "Wandering Paper," died, lately, in Dublin, Ireland.

FOREIGN.

NEW YORK, April 16.

ARRIVAL OF THE GREAT WESTERN. TWELVE DAYS LATER.

The Great Western reached the wharf yesterday morning about 8 o'clock, having sailed on the night of the 23d, her regular day, making her passage in 22½ days. She was inside the Hook Sunday night at 11 o'clock. She has had a continual succession of westerly gales, which has delayed her. She did not touch at Halifax, and brings one hundred and nine passengers. She also brings out a large cargo of valuable light goods.

By the passengers, we learn that this passage is the greatest triumph the ship has achieved. For two weeks it blew constant heavy gales, with a tremendous dead sea on from the west, and for much of the time the gale amounted to a hurricane. The ship pitched dreadfully, sometimes the wheel-house nearly under, and yet not one moment did her engine cease to work, nor a screw or bolt loosen in any part of her machinery. A person at any time could sit quietly in her cabin, and at no moment was it considered that there was the least danger. A few paddles were one night torn away by a floating log, it is thought, as there was much drift wood seen. The supply of water fell short a little, which was the only inconvenience felt.

The message of Mr. Van Buren respecting the Maine affairs reached London March 20th by express from Liverpool, where it was carried by the Packet Ship England in 17 days. The Liverpool had not arrived out when the Great Western sailed. Capt. Waite's vessel was boarded by expresses for almost all the London daily papers.

A Special Messenger (Mr. Kayne) arrived in the Great Western, who, it is conjectured, has instructions for Mr. Fox at once to treat about the Maine question at Washington.

It is rumored that the present Ministry had determined to resign, after a Cabinet meeting on the morning of the 22d. A change of the British Ministry will not, we apprehend, lead to any injurious change of Foreign policy towards the United States.

BOUNDARY QUESTION.

The proceedings in Congress on the boundary question, with the memorandum agreed upon by Mr. Fox and Mr. Forsyth, &c. &c., were received in London by the packet England, on the 20th of March. So far as we can judge from a hasty glance at the papers before us, the temporary adjustment of the dispute appears to have given general satisfaction, and even the most ultra of the English journals have manifested a degree of moderation on the subject which we hardly expected.

The Herald, it is true, recommends the immediate sending of 20,000 men and 10 sail of the line to the North American coast; and the Standard affirms that no diplomacy but that of cannon and bayonets can be relied on; but the Times—the thunderer of the British press—discourses on the matter in the following moderate and reasonable manner:

We have heard from high and grave authorities in the United States, men whom we believe to have been really conscientious in their allegation, that there could be not a shadow of doubt as to the right of Maine to the whole of the disputed territory; these persons at the same time intimating a strong conviction that the bone contended for was not worth to either country a dozen human lives.

It now appears that, however the joint memorandum of Messrs. Forsyth and Fox may be calculated to avert (and God grant it may succeed in doing so) any immediate appeal to violence and bloodshed, the tone of the senators who have spoken upon the subject corresponds minutely with that of the Senate, which put aside the arbitration of 1830-31, and insisted that England had no right to the least portion of the soil contended for. Although, therefore, measures humane and considerate have been pursued on this occasion for postponing the armed conflict, and saving the irregular and precipitate effusion of blood, nothing has taken place to encourage the least hope that by any expedient but *surrender of the whole* subject in dispute, will this country be able to calculate on a more than transient gleam of repose for her provinces in North America.

In this journal we have repeatedly thrown out a suggestion, which with a due sense of our own very humble pretensions to be heard where great national interests are concerned, our unaffected and cordial love of "peace, in the spirit of peace," now inclines us to reproduce, viz: that as most national misunderstandings are best healed by each party sacrificing something of its extreme rights, for the sake of showing good will and good neighborhood, England should frankly offer to the state of Maine that large section of country which has always been *an unquestioned* and *recognised* part of New Brunswick—viz: that portion of it which lies West of the town of St. John's, along the shore of the Bay of Fundy, until it me ts the present Maine frontier of Passamaquaddy Bay, including the whole of "Charlotte county," extending North to what is called in the maps the "military post" on the St. John's river, and thence along the Southern extremities of the highlands of which "Mars Hill" forms a part, until it strikes the meridian, close to that old landmark.

This scheme of compromise we recommended in the Times journal six or eight months ago. It would be better for both parties—1st, for England, because it would leave in her possession the whole of the disputed territory, and her interprovincial communication between Fredericton and Quebec unbroken; 2d, and eminently for the State of Maine, inasmuch as she would gain for it a fine country, to which she has never dreamed of putting forth a pretension; a definite and profitable water frontier on the West, formed by the St. John's River and the Bay of Fundy, a greater compactness and roundness of territory than at present, and considerably more in point of surface than England could in the way of mutual cession be on any fair principle called upon to relinquish, being even in superficial miles considerably beyond one-half of the space disputed. We cannot for our part comprehend on what pretext the State of Maine should object to a settlement so true and beneficial. Nor, in the case of any man but Lord Palmerston, does it appear to us that any English minister could throw difficulties in the path of such a proposal.

Remember, this is no yielding on our side to compulsion. We declared this opinion more than eight months ago. We did so from an honest anxiety for national peace and human welfare. There is through this temporary convention of Messrs. Forsyth and Fox a gleam of light, and the only one we see, and if well employed, it may conduct us through the labyrinth. But with such inducements to activity, and such materials of compromise, and such repeated warnings to prepare for the worst, what must this man, Lord Palmerston, be made of, who would neither negotiate through the ordinary methods of diplomacy, nor recollect that an armed negociation is among the most approved and infallible means of prevailing upon an inattentive adversary to give an ear *to reason?*

Consequences of a War between Great Britain and the United States.—Has any English statesman asked himself what effects a war with America would have on the economical and political condition of this country! The expense of such a war is the least evil to be apprehended. Considering the vast amount of English capital which emigrates every year in search of higher profits than the corn law allows in this country, it would be easy to raise, by loan, the requisite funds for conducting a war with the United States; and there can be no doubt that a war with England would be very injurious to the Americans. But what would become of Manchester! The name of that town stands for the whole cotton manufacture of England and Scotland. Suppose this, not destroyed for ever, but stopped for a year or two, how many people would be thrown out of employment? But these would not be all; for, while the cotton manufacture was stopped for want of its raw material, our manufactures of woolen and hardware would be greatly affected by the loss of their American market. Leeds, Sheffield and Birmingham would suffer, not in the same degree, perhaps, as the towns of Lancashire, but to an extent of which there had been no previous example. The past, indeed, affords but little information whereby to judge of the present as respects our susceptibility of injury from war.

We speak not of war with such countries as France or Russia, with which England has but small commercial relations, but of a great civil war between England and America. *Civil* war it might well be termed, and for three distinct reasons:—First as occurring between kindred nations: secondly, nations which, though separated politically by the folly of the Government of one of them, have been so reunited economically by the most intimate commercial ties that they cannot go to war without the deepest mutual injury; and lastly, (which is the main consideration for those who rule here,) because an American war, by throwing out of employment great masses of our population, who are already in a state of savage political discontent, and organized for mischief, would most likely produce civil war in England. And such a war as *that* would be! The Tories are so far right in calling for an increase of the army, that this Government is really without the means of repressing an insurrection; and it is well the public should be made aware of another fact, which is, that, for some reason or other not yet ascertained, the Government has great difficulty in obtaining recruits. War with America, then, *in the present economical and political state of this country*, is another word for revolution.—*Spectator.*

The important intelligence from the United States which we yesterday published caused last evening, and this day continues to cause, much uneasiness in the city. Although the general tone of the President's message is pacific, yet apprehensions are entertained of a collision having taken place between the military forces of the states of Maine and New Brunswick before the agreement entered into between the minister of the United States and the British ambassador at Washington, together with the recommendation in the President's message, had arrived to check for a time if not to obviate altogether, a recourse to hostilities. The debate in Congress upon the message and the memorandum was not conducted in a very pacific tone. But it was to be presumed that, upon cool reflection, the American Senate will be unanimous in *op n'on* that a war with this country would be as disastrous in its consequence to the States, as it would be calamitous to England; and that they will cordially concur with the British people, in the desire that there should be no interruption to the amicable relations long existing between the two countries so closely approximating towards each other as they do in the constitutional freedom of their national institutions, in social habits and manners, in the advancement of the arts and sciences, and in the progress of public improvement by great national undertakings; and intimately allied by language, kindred, and commercial relations. From all those considerations we are inclined to believe that the bulk of the American people are as much indisposed as the people of England to a war between nations so closely related and so mutually dependent.—*London Shipping Gazette.*

In the House of Commons Sir S. Canning inquired of the noble lord the Secretary for Foreign Affairs, whether he had received any information from Washington with reference to the recent collision which was reported to have taken place upon the boundary between the state of Maine and our province of New Brunswick. He need not remark how important this subject was. He was desirous to know whether the noble lord had been informed of the course which the American government proposed to take in consequence of this transaction. He also wished to be informed whether there was any reasonable probability of the negotiations which had now been carrying on for eight years, for the settlement of this question of disputed territory, being brought to a satisfactory termination.

Lord Palmerston stated, in reply, that he had received but very imperfect information upon this subject from our minister at Washington. The circumstances to which the honorable gentleman referred were only known generally in that city, their details not having arrived. It was not yet, therefore, in his power to state what course the American government intended to pursue. He would be, however, fully justified in stating that the most friendly disposition towards this country prevailed in that quarter. (Hear.)

Sir S. Canning—What is the date of the communication to which the noble lord refers?

Lord Palmerston replied that he did not remember the exact date, but that the communication had reached him by a rapid conveyance (the Great Western.) He could not say whether the result of the negotiations referred to by the honorable gentleman would be satisfactory or not; but this he could say, that both governments were animated by a most serious desire to obtain such a result. (Hear.)

FRANCE.

Resignation of the French Ministry.—The difficulties of the French Ministerial question are ended. Count Mole and his colleagues, beaten in the Elections, have resigned. The claims of the apostle of the Doctrine, M. Guizot, have been set aside by the leaders of the Left and Left Centre, who have assumed the responsibility of advising the formation of a Cabinet from which he is excluded. His friends say that he relinquished his claims at the personal request of the King, who promised him the Presidency of the Chamber; but the supporters of M. Odillon Barrot contend that this statement is inaccurate, as the new Ministry will certainly vote for the election of the latter gentleman to the Presidency. The following Ministerial appointments were regarded as final:—

Soult,	War and President.
Thiers,	Foreign Affairs.
Dupin,	Justice.
Humann,	Finance.
Passy,	Interior.
Villemaine,	Public Instruction.
Duperre,	Marine.

In another list M. Teste is named for the Interior instead of Passy, but with this difference, all the lists received are alike. M. Sauzet and Dufaure are also to have seats in the Cabinet, but their offices remain to be determined.

Negotiations of the formations of a new cabinet were in progress until the 20th. On that day the new ministers presented to the King an outline of the policy on which they would come in, as follows:—

1st. That France should declare war against Don Carlos. 2d. That France should declare to Austria that she would not allow of a marriage between an Austrian prince and the young queen Isabella, as had been proposed by Prince Metternich. 3d. That the affairs of Belgium must be considered as settled. 4th. That the war against Mexico should be persevered in. 5th. That the conversion of the five per cent. rentes should be adopted. 6th. That certain concessions should be made to the growers of beet root sugar. 7th. That the laws of September should be revised; and 9th, and principally, That the *presidence reele*, should be insisted on, or, in other words, that, except on very state occasions, the King should *not* preside at the council of ministers.

To these conditions the King refused his assent, declaring that, if necessary, he would rather submit to be deposed than accede to the terms insisted on; but the latest postscript from Paris says that he afterward withdrew his refusal, and expressed his willingness to accede to the conditions.

Death of the Princess Charlotte Napoleon.—Extract of a letter from Florence, dated the 4th inst:—

"Princess Charlotte, daughter of the King Joseph Napoleon, widow since 1831 of Prince Napoleon, died at Sarzanne, on her way from Florence to Genoa for the benefit of her health. Her decease has produced great regret, where she was known by her taste for the arts, for which she possessed remarkable talents."

BELGIUM.

The Chamber of Deputies, after 14 days of debate, agreed to accept the treaty as proposed by the London Conference, by a vote of 58 to 42. The assent of the Senate was confidently expected. The decision of the Chamber caused no excitement out of doors. The dispute between Belgium and Holland may be looked upon as settled.

Accounts from Lisbon are to March 15th. The Guerillas continued to infest the provinces, and some dissatisfaction was manifested at the disarming of the artizan corps at Oporto.

The Augsburg Gazette states, under date of Naples, 21st ult., that a flotilla was arming in that harbor for the purpose of being sent to Tunis, to declare to the Bey of that regency that the Neapolitan government was determined on no longer paying him a tribute. The King's brother, the Prince of Syracuse, is to proceed to Tunis on that mission.

FROM THE EAST.

The accounts from Central Asia were by no means satisfactory. There is no longer any question that the Prince of Herat, Kham Ran, has united with his former enemies the rulers of Cabul and Candahar, against the aggressions of the Anglo-Indian government.—Preparations were making throughout Afghanistan to give the invaders a warm reception.

The fortress of Aden, in Arabia, had been taken by a British expedition from Bombay, 13 British soldiers and 150 of the Arabs being killed.

The following is from the London Morning Post.

The intelligence from India confirms the worst anticipations. The army of Sir John Keen was retreating, the Sindes having assumed a decidedly hostile position. Captain Barnes, who had been sent forward to reconnoitre, reported that the passes were all strongly fortified, and would be, as he judged, obstinately defended. The troops were suffering from want of provisions and other necessaries, and it is stated that the loss of men already amounted to 3000, although they have not as yet encountered an enemy. The directors of the East India company are extremely urgent in their demands that the European army in India shall be reinforced to a great extent, and with the utmost speed.

LIVERPOOL COTTON MARKET—March 22.

There has been an extensive demand for Cotton both from the trade and speculators, throughout this week, which closes with a firm and bouyant appearance, at an advance of ¼d a ⅛d per lb. in the current qualities of American. Sea Island maintains full prices. The sales of the week amount to 49,820 bales, including 14,000 American, 350 Egyptian, 150 Pernam, 200 Bahia, 100 Maranham, and 4200 Surat on speculation.

MARCH 21.—The sales since Friday amount to 25,000 bags, of which 8000 are sold to-day. The speculative purchases this week are 13,000 bags. A further rise of ⅛d. per lb. has taken place in prices. Arrived, 30 vessels from the United States, 2 from Brazil, 2 from the West Indies, and 2 from Bombay.

MARCH 20.—The sales on Thursday last were 15,000 bales, 10,000 of which were taken on speculation; Friday 10,000, 8,000 on speculation; Saturday 3000, 700 on speculation; Monday 6000, 2000 on speculation; Tuesday 6,000, 1,000 on speculation; and to-day 10,000, 300 on speculation. There has been a very extensive demand since last week, principally, however, from speculators. In prices American Brazils have advanced ⅛d, and Surats ⅛d per lb. The import of the week amounts to 35,484 bags.

MARCH 19.—A brisk inquiry continues to exist for Cotton, the prices of which have advanced ⅛d per lb since Friday last. Speculators purchased 1500 Surat and 1,000 American, and the entire transactions amount to 7,000 bags; 2,000 Surat, 6⅜d a 7⅛d, 5,000 American, 8⅛d a 10d.

The New York Express says that private letters state, and the newspaper accounts confirm the report, that Humphreys & Biddle had disposed of their entire stock of old cotton. The management of this house is spoken of in the highest praise; they have succeeded in holding this immense stock through a whole season of depression, and with a powerful combination against them, —until at last they have closed the sales at high prices, to the great advantage of the American owners, and to the no small benefit of our common country. The affairs of the United States Bank particularly, as regards its cotton operations, are spoken of, in the leading money articles, greatly to the praise and commendation of Mr. Biddle.

The Money and Cotton Market.—The news by the Great Western has produced quite an excitement in New York. Stocks of every description advanced, and the effect generally was of the most satisfactory character. The New York Express says:

The cotton holders withdrew their lots, and would not sell at Saturday's prices, nor until they had time to look round. Capitalists and monied men felt much relieved. Stocks immediately went up from a half to three per cent. and there were very extensive sales.

The effect of the news will be most beneficial, particularly to cotton holders and cotton operations. Cotton had begun to drag. Exporters and consumers held off with an impression that holders were under such heavy acceptances, that they would be forced into market and that a fall would be submitted to. There was also a difficulty experienced by holders in obtaining advances or raising money on Cotton.

That difficulty will now be removed; the rise on the other side will give confidence to capitalists, to make advances, and will induce exporters and consumers to come into market and make their purchases, as there will be no hope of any fall here. The South, however, will reap the great advantage.

The great bulk of the crop in this country, as well as that which has gone forward, is for Southern account.—The result, therefore, will enable the South to pay their debt to the North,—which will be acceptable to all.

FROM THE NATIONAL INTELLIGENCER.

THE LATE REBUKE TO LOCOFOCOISM.

A note of wailing, extorted from a contemporary journal at Mobile by the decision of the Supreme Court of the United States on the great Appeal case from Alabama, reminds us that we have not expressed, as strongly as we felt it, the gratification with which we saw the spirit of Locofocoism, in its most towering and ambitious flight, checked and struck down by the all-but-unanimous decision of that high tribunal.

To give the reader a general idea of what we mean when we use the term Locofocoism, which has lately found its way into our language, it may be proper to state that we understand it to comprehend the levelling or pulling-down principle, which professes to contend only against artificial and therefore unjust distinctions among men, but ends in openly making war against all the laws and established usages of society, as being so many unnatural and unbearable restraints upon the freedom and equality which are common rights of all the human race. This is Locofocoism, as understood by us, of which the meaning is thus definitely stated that our readers may know what it is *we* mean when we avow our never-ending opposition to it.

The working of the principle to which we refer has been seen and felt in all nations at almost all times. It began to show itself soon after the Deluge, and will not disappear from the earth under any dispensation short of the occurrence of a second Deluge, or the advent of the Day of Judgment. It presents itself in many shapes; but perhaps no general description of it is more true than that which Shakspeare has embodied in his character of *Jack Cade*, who held out to his followers that there should be in England seven half-penny loaves sold for a penny; that all the realm should be in common; that there should be no money, but all should eat and drink on his score; that all the lawyers should be killed; that knowing how to write should be a hanging matter; that the Banks and Court-houses of that day should be all pulled down, and all the records of the realm burnt.

Locofocoism is not always, however, ragged and runagate, as in this personification of it. In our day, we too often meet with it in silks and broadcloths; and we have even heard of its being seen in robes of ermine. It is, in truth, of no particular rank or station. Wherever human passions or human frailties reside, or can penetrate, there we shall find it. Yesterday, it was busy intimidating and over-awing the established Government at Harrisburg; the day before it was in the midst of the mob sacking a flour-store in New York city; and the latest and most alarming exhibition of it was in the attempt, under color of judicial power, to annul the obligation of contracts. In all these cases it is still the same spirit of misrule. We discover in it the same enmity to the established order of things; the same disposition to set the poor against the rich—the idle against the industrious—the unruly against the laws and law-makers—and, finally, the State Governments against the Government of the Union, the great regulator, protector, and preserver of the liberties of this People.

We rejoice to see that a spirit thus hostile to every idea of civilization, religion, and well regulated government, has been so signally rebuked in its first attempt to wrest the judicial authority to its aid. The cheering conviction has been thereby strengthened in the minds of those who know how to value the conservative principle in government, that there is in our political system one barrier which power cannot break down, nor party undermine. This decision, following that on the *Mandamus* case at the preceding term of the Court, has given increased confidence to the lovers of our glorious institutions, and doubled the security of the tenure by which every individual in the community holds his life, his liberty, and his property.

We rejoice in the decision of the Supreme Court, moreover, for a reason by itself, apart from the merits of the case decided. It has shown to us, by one bright example more, the *inappreciable value of* AN INDEPENDENT JUDICIARY. Had the tenure of office of the Judges of the Supreme Court depended on the pleasure of the Executive or on the fluctuations of party in the Legislative bodies (in accordance with one of the cardinal principles of Locofocoism) it would have been perhaps exacting too much from human virtue to have hoped that they could have resisted the combined efforts, from within and without, to sway and control their judgments on the particular case before them. Their decision under such circumstances *might* have been the same as it was, for they are honorable and upright men: but we are thankful to the wisdom of those who made the Constitution we live under, that the Judges of the United States are, by the tenure of their office, placed beyond the reach equally of seduction, intimidation, or violence.

FROM THE SAME.

WAR AGAINST THE CONSTITUTION!

We have lately had occasion to congratulate our readers on the vindication of the sacred principles of the Constitution in an important case in which those principles were vitally assailed in the Supreme Court of the United States; and gave vent to the feelings of exultation which such an incident would naturally inspire in the breast of any friend to the Constitution of the United States, as illustrative of the value of an independent Judiciary.

But we did not go into any particulars of the reasons why a decision in favor of sustaining the obligation of contracts, which might have been considered a matter of course in any upright Court, should be a subject of rejoicing on our part, or of congratulation to our readers. We refrained from doing it, because we had seen at that time no intimation of a disposition any where to impugn that decision.

Since our notice of the subject, however, we have had sent to us a number of the Harrisburg "Reporter"—which we understand to be the organ of the present Executive of Pennsylvania—containing a series of remarks, in the true Locofoco spirit, upon the decision of the Supreme Court referred to, showing the exasperation of that party at being foiled, by the firmness of the Judges of the Supreme Court, in their attempt to obtain its sanction to their levelling and demoralizing doctrines.

The remarks of "the Reporter," to which we refer, sum up as follows:

"We are not prepared to submit to this doctrine. We are prepared to take our stand, now and forever, against it. *We are ready to battle for the rights, the unalienable rights of the People*—and THE FIRST BLOW THAT WE STRIKE IS AGAINST THE LIFE JUDICIARY OF THE UNITED STATES—THE JUDICIAL NOBLEMEN OF AMERICA."

"Our next Legislature will doubtless prepare an amendment to the Constitution of the U. States, destroying the life tenure of the Judges—and so instruct our Senators, and request our Representatives in Congress. Our example will be followed by our sister States—and the short period of five years will see the last remnant of British aristocracy blotted out from the supreme law."

The Italics and the Capitals of this extract are not ours, but the Reporter's We are glad that the grand project of the Locofocos is so prominently, so emphatically, and so unequivocally avowed. Here, at least, is no disguise, and can be no evasion. It cannot be pretended in *this* case, as it has lately been in regard to the anti-social orgies in Tammany Hall, that they have no connexion with the politics of the party of which Tammany Hall is the head-quarters. In the article now before us we have, *in terms*, a declaration of WAR AGAINST THE CONSTITUTION. There is to be *a battle*, and *blows;* and "the first blow" is to be struck at the sanctuary of all the rights, personal or political, secured by our Constitution to the People of the United States. The purpose is broadly, plainly, undeniably avowed as being one to be the first aim of the party now in the ascendant in the State of Pennsylvania; which had flattered itself that it was in the ascendant in the Supreme Court; and which now proposes to beat down that Court because it has not been able to either intimidate or corrupt it.

This is a case too serious to be treated with the ridicule and contempt due to the distempered ravings of the *Disciples of Nature* at Tammany Hall. It is the authentic proclamation of the creed of a party claiming the suffrages of the People for the same predominance in the General Government that they now wield to its ineffable disgrace in the Government of the State of Pennsylvania.

Can it be necessary for us, in converse with our readers, to portray the consequences of the success of such a party, and of such doctrines? Or is it not enough to say that it was expressly to guard against the arts of such demagogues, and against the crimes which necessarily follow in their train, that the Judiciary of the United States was established, and made what it is? The framers of the Constitution had before them the map of the world's history. They adopted the best of all the institutions ever devised for the protection of life, liberty, and property, in the most perfect form that the wisdom of ages had given to it. They established by the same act the trial by jury and the independence of the Judiciary; and he who would abrogate the latter would be only consistent to dispense also at the same time with that other protector of private right, the trial by jury.

We shall not insult the understandings of our readers by any argument in favor of the supremacy and independence, under the Constitution, of the Judicial authority. If the Representative principle be the foundation of this Government, the Judiciary is the key-stone, the impairing of which in its essential feature would bring down the whole edifice into a mass of crumbling ruins.

In one word, the *only* security which we have for the sufficiency of the restraints, as well as for the rights recognised by the Constitution, whether as regards States or individuals, is the very feature of the Judiciary against which "the first blow" of successful Locofocoism is to be aimed. Without that guard over all, the reservations to the States and to the People, contained in the Constitution, would be of no more worth than the strip of parchment on which they are engrossed, and our Government would become one vast illimitable and unfathomable Despotism.

PARTY VIOLENCE.

We alluded, a week or so since, to the death of Captain Horton, which took place at a political meeting in the Town of Greene, Chenango County, New York—one of the most revolting outrages that ever disgraced a civilized land. The "Chenango Telegraph" contains the particulars of the brutal deed as revealed in the evidence of the witnesses to the transaction, who, being of the same party with those who perpetrated the outrage, cannot be suspected of aggravating the details. We subjoin a portion of the testimony, which is a fair specimen of the whole:

Ebenezer McCormick was in the room during the evening, and testifies that "some one moved to put all the Whigs out of the room—some one clinched Horton who was standing on the east side of the room, saying "*you are a damned Whig, and you must go out of here.*"—He was forced to the door by a number of persons rapidly—witness heard some one say that "they have thrown him down stairs—*he is a damned Whig—and hope he is dead.*" Witness heard him fall; the crowd came back and commenced their huzzas; Monell inquired for Dr. Purple, and said this man is dead. Witness went down stairs and found Horton at the foot of the stairs lying on his back, insensible on the floor."

William Johnston testifies that he "was in Calendar's ball room on Tuesday evening about 6 or 7 o'clock; heard Thibbets say that a Whig had gone over the room stairs and laughed about it."

John E. Hoxy testifies that he "saw Horton come into the ball room at Calendar's about 7 o'clock on Tuesday evening. Horton was the width of the room from the door—a motion was made to put out all the Whigs from the room; three or four persons rushed upon Horton and forced him to the door."

After a full and thorough investigation, seventeen Jurors agreed upon and signed their verdict. That verdict declares that the Jurors do say upon their oaths, that a certain person or certain persons to them unknown, on the fifth day of March instant, at the hour of about seven o'clock in the evening of the same day, with force and arms at the house of Philo Calendar in the village of Greene in the county aforesaid, in and upon the body of the aforesaid Arnold Horton, then and there feloniously and violently made an assault, and forced him from the ball room of said house so as to cause him to fall over the stair railing upon the stairs into the hall below, which fall occasioned such wounds, injuries and fractures as to cause his death on the 9th day of March inst.'

Duty on Salt Sacks.—The *construction* of the Tariff act is constantly undergoing some change, so that it is impossible for an Importer to know on one day what will be the duty on an article the next day.

One of the wise regulations now ordered by the Comptroller of the Treasury to be adopted, is to charge a duty on Salt *sacks*. Salt is subject to a *specific* duty of so many cents per bushel, and Sacks are made of flax, all manufactures of which are *free*. By what authority then does the Comptroller require a duty to be paid on them? They are not a part of the *charges* on Salt, but in all invoices constitute an item of Merchandize.

At what *rate* is the duty to be charged—at so much per *bushel* on the Sacks, or at so much per *cent.* on free goods?

Petersburg Intelligencer.

Florida Indians.—About the 1st of this month a murder was committed in Ware county, (Geo.) by the Indians, on the person of the wife of Mr. Nimrod Rawlison. The murder was committed within three quarters of a mile of one of the military posts—Fort Moneyack. It is supposed that there are yet some straggling Indians in the Okefinokee, by some of whom this murder has been perpetrated.

Good Stock.—The receipts of the Providence Rail Road for the past year, are stated at $265,715 15; the expenditures, $120,040 20; leaving a surplus of $145,070 87, to be divided among the stockholders, which admits of a dividend of eight per cent. for the year, and still leaves a small surplus to enter into, or establish a "contingent fund."

Money, which answers such a variety of purposes, has been used to hire a person into health. A gentleman cured his wife, who was complaining, by giving her a dollar a day for every day that she did not complain; if she uttered any complaint her wages were stopped for that day.

FROM THE CHARLESTON COURIER.

MARTIN VAN BUREN vs. HENRY CLAY.

"Choose ye between them."

Mr. Van Buren, *long ere* he dreamed of the Presidency and when a prominent politician of New York, possessing considerable influence, and of *mature age*, voted in the Senate of that state, in favor of INSTRUCTING her Representatives in Congress, and requesting her Senators to vote against the admission of Missouri into the Uion, as a *Slave holding State.* Nay, more over, we assert, and *challenge* contradiction, that, through his exertions and influence, was the election of Rufus King to the Senate of the United States perfected, and, with the express understanding, that he should oppose the admission of that State into the Union, with the privilege of holding slaves. Judge Morton of Massachusetts, who was in the Senate of the United States at that time, has in a letter, in answer to the *Abolitionists* of that State, given it as his opinion, that but for the exertions and influence of Mr. Clay, Missouri *never would* have been admitted into the Union, except as a free State. Dr. Duncan, of Ohio, a confidential friend of the President, and one of the most prominent leaders of the "*party*," on the floor of the House of Representatives, has openly, and under his own signature, declared he never will give a vote for the admission of Florida, as a State, with the *privilege of holding slaves.* Mr. Van Buren advocated in the Convention of his State, (called to form a new Constitution) the *natural* right *of Free Negroes to the elective franchise.*

Mr. Adams, when he declared Mr. Van Buren a "Northern man with Southern principles," must have lost sight of his early declarations and acts. He should have recollected that he was a man of calculation, and always governed by "profit and loss" considerations. His *Southern principles* depended on circumstances. He was perfectly aware that the South was a "*unit*" on the subject of abolition—he also knew that *seven eighths* of the people of the North were equally hostile to that faction; it was safe and popular, therefore, for him to take strong ground against them. Had it been *vice versa*, as far as the *non slave holding states was concerned*, is it too uncharitable to believe his sentiments would have been in accordance with them?—"He has deceived us once," said a distinguished Virginian, "that was his fault; if he deceives us the second time, that will be ours." Yes, he did deceive us, in 1827, while on a visit to the South, he unequivocally declared his hostility to the American system, and in favor of free trade. On reaching his home at Albany, a public meeting was called at the Capital, of the friends of the American system; he attended that meeting and made a long, and it is said an able speech.—The subsequent year, he voted in the Senate of the United States in favor of the most obnoxious tariff* ever passed by Congress. He did so, to be sure, under instructions of a Legislature, completely under the control of the Albany Regency, a set of men, politically, of his own creation. He at that time owned twenty thousand sheep, consequently it was to his interest to sustain the American system. He had not sufficient independence to come out before the nation and *openly* and *manfully* declare his honest sentiments—O no that course would belie his declarations to his Southern friends and might perchance prove injurious to his future hopes and calculations. He could accomplish his wishes in another and safer way—he could instruct the Legislature to instruct him—they did so, and he voted accordingly. *In these three* instances, he has certainly, and most conclusively given proof that he is a "Northern man with Southern principles!"

Did he not betray his party, during the late war, by deserting Mr. Madison, and advocating the election of De Witt Clinton, who was brought forward by the ultra Federalists, and who was openly proclaimed the Peace Candidate for the Presidency! Subsequently did he not turn traitor to that great man, by having him turned out as a Canal Commissioner, and one of his own tools appointed in his stead! And committing other acts of hostility, which it is believed, were the cause of his death? Consider his conduct, too, towards his benefactor and friend, the late Judge Van Ness—but for whom, in all probability, he would have been his father's successor as tavern keeper, at Kinderhook—or perchance a follower of a plough; and then ask the question, if so much treachery was exhibited "in the green tree, what may we not expect in the dry?" *Can we trust him? If* he *has deceived us once*, have we any guarantee *he will do so again.*—Is it prudent—is it wise, to place our interests and happiness in such dubious hands! Let our "sober second thought" answer the question.

We have frankly and candidly assigned a few *prominent* reasons why the South (may we not add the Union!) should repudiate Mr. Van Buren's re-election to the Presidency. Our objections are predicated upon historical facts, which we deem important.

Public men are public property, and it is one of the prerogatives of freemen to canvass their qualifications and merits, and it should be the pride and pleasure of a conductor of an independent press, to see a portion of its columns occupied in describing their political acts. Nothing affords the friends of Mr. Clay greater pleasure, than to meet a *candid and honorable* opponent in fair and open discussion, and they call upon the friends of Mr. Van Buren to make a similar declaration—to come forward and abide the consequences.

PATRIOTISM.

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*The following is the vote in the Senate, on the Tariff bill of 1828, usually called the "bill of abominations."

Yeas.—Messrs. Barnard, Barton, Benton, Bateman, Bouligny, Chase, Dickerson, Eaton, Foot, Harrison, Hendricks, Johnson, of Kentucky, Kane, Knight, McLane, Marks, Noble, Ridgely, Rowan, Sanford, Seymour, Thomas, Van Buren, Webster, Willey—26.

Nays—21.

Common Schools in Pennsylvania.—The Keystone State is coming up to the work in earnest. Of 1033 districts into which the State was divided, under the act of June 1836, (exclusive of the city and county of Philadelphia,) 840 have within the past year assessed a school tax, and received their portion of the public money. The number of schools in these 840 districts is 5269, male teachers 4758, female teachers 1974, male scholars 127,677, female scholars 106,042. Total scholars 233,719.

The Pittsburg papers state that the first iron steamboat in this country, of American iron, is now building at the Washington works in that city, by Robinson and Mims. Her keel is 140 feet, deck 172 feet, 25 feet beam and 6 feet hold; she is to measure over 220 tons, and will be finished by the 4th of July next.

An Irish attorney, who died poor was buried by a shilling subscription. Some one asked Curran for his shilling. "For what?" he exclaimed. "To bury an attorney." "Here! take this pound note, and bury twenty of them at a shilling a head."

Something Ominous.—On the evening that the result of the Connecticut election was received in this city, the Marine Band serenaded the President; and the first piece of music they performed, was *Home, sweet Home.* Whether this was by accident, or whether they thought the President was then consoling himself with the reflection, that "there's no place like home," we do not know.—*Madisonian.*

OBSERVER.

FAYETTEVILLE:

WEDNESDAY EVENING, APRIL 24, 1839.

COTTON.—Since the arrival of the Great Western, sales are brisk here at 14 to 14¼. Prime would readily command 15 cents.

Sales of Cotton at New York for the last week 5700 bales, at firm prices. Uplands 13¾ to 16 cents.

THE ARSENAL.—We have now the pleasure of stating, that a letter from the Commandant of this work, who is now at Washington, gives the gratifying information, that he has prevailed on the Secretary of War to preserve the original location and arrangement of the arsenal, with only some slight and unimportant variations in the style of some of the buildings. This gives Capt. Bradford a new claim to the regards of this community.

MR. CLAY.—The prospects of Mr. Clay in North Carolina are brightening every day, and those who supposed that the Whigs would not support him, acknowledge their error. The unanimity of the Whig strong holds is remarkable. We have noticed the vote of the Grand Jury of Rowan, which was 17 to 1, and now we have the unanimous vote of the Grand Jury of Wilkes county for Henry Clay.

We think it is evident that Mr. Clay is the only Whig who can get the vote of North Carolina for the Presidency. It becomes us therefore to be represented in the Harrisburg Convention, for if we stand aloof how shall we be assured that some other person may not be fixed on, and our prospect destroyed! We are glad to hear that the Whigs of this District mean to be represented there, and hope other Districts will come to the same determination.

☞ See the proceedings of Richmond County, which came to hand this morning.

Extract of a Letter to the Editor, dated

"ANSON, April 17.

"The Whigs of this section are in fine spirits, and do not dread the Congressional battle in the least. The Vans appear very uneasy; they try to impress the public mind that Morris will get a good vote in Anson—but it will not do."

We refer with much satisfaction to the foreign news by the Great Western. It is every thing that we could wish. There is no fear of war, and cotton has risen rapidly, and will unquestionably go still higher.

If the planters do not take care, an evil will yet grow out of the high prices. We have heard of some who have ploughed up their fields of corn to plant cotton, as if they expected the high prices produced by a crop deficient about 400,000 bales, to continue after another is brought into market, which will probably be as much too large as the last was short. Be cautious, and consider whether it be not well to produce at least such provisions as your own wants require. Let the surplus be cotton, if you will.

We are indebted to the publishers for Blackwood's Magazine for March, and the Southern Literary Messenger for April. We have scarcely yet had time to look into them, but are glad to find that the subscription list of the Messenger has so increased as to exhaust a large number of extra copies of the present volume, and to oblige the Editor to advertise for 100 copies to supply the demand.

Ripe Strawberries and Green Peas have been gathered here for about a week past.

A SIGN.—The Raleigh Standard of last week has nearly six columns of the abolitionist Duncan's speech, and promises to continue it in its next number. Why will not the Standard take the hint that we have so often given it, that the people will think of the old proverb that "birds of a feather will flock together." We are particularly anxious to preserve the Standard from such an association.

SALES OF MULTICAULIS.—We learn from the Cheraw Gazette, that a gentleman of that town, who has planted 1000 morus multicaulis buds, has contracted to deliver the roots of all trees which they may produce, with only two inches of the main stock, for the sum of $225. The seller reserves all the cuttings. The Gazette calculates that these cuttings will produce 32,000 buds, which at 3 cents each, *may* produce him $960, and at the low price of *one* cent, $320.

The Gazette mentions another sale of buds sufficient to plant two thirds of an acre, at 3 cents each. The buds to be delivered next season from the crop now in the ground.

If the Gazette can find any more customers at same rates, we will thank him to turn them over to us. Having been infected with the prevailing fever, we have planted a few, and expect to have 100,000 buds, more or less, which, as a particular favor, and only to encourage the trade, we will engage to dispose of at the same *moderate* price.

SOUTHERN RAIL ROADS.—We presume that but few North Carolinians, and no others, are aware of the fact, that we have a greater extent of Rail Road in actual operation, than any Southern State except Virginia! There are nearly 200 miles of Rail Road in this State, on which cars now run daily, and almost hourly.

RAPID TRAVELLING.—By means of the Wilmington Rail Road and Steam Boat Line, we lately travelled to Charleston, spent nearly three days there, one day in Wilmington, and were absent from home but six days, having travelled nearly six hundred miles, with the loss of only one night's rest.

OLD RIP.—A Delegate from Georgia, in the late Southern Convention, alluding to the fact that Savannah was not represented in that body, proposed that the mantle of Rip Van Winkle should be shipped from Wilmington, in a slow sailing vessel, with a sleepy crew, and landed at Savannah. A pretty good idea.

Gen. Tipton, late Senator in Congress from Indiana, died of apoplexy on the 5th inst. aged 55.

RISE IN PRICES.—The wife of Capt. James Price, living about twelve miles from this place, recently gave birth to three children! two sons and a daughter; whose aggregate weight, the day after they "came into this breathing world," was just eighteen pounds. The Captain is a thorough going Whig, and thus proves that *no defalcation* exists in his branch of the *Price* family. We learn that the mother and children are doing well.

RHODE ISLAND.—There is no choice of Governor at the late election, in consequence of the whigs running two tickets. The whigs have a majority of both Houses of the Legislature.

NEW ORLEANS.—The exports of domestic produce from the port of New Orleans, for the three months ending 31st March 1839, amounted in value to $18,226,116 51.

THE SOUTHERN COMMERCIAL CONVENTION.—This body assembled in Charleston, on Monday the 15th inst., and continued in session for four days. Nearly 300 Delegates were present, representing the six States of North and South Carolina, Georgia, Alabama, Mississippi, and Tennessee, and the Territory of Florida. We had the pleasure of attending it, as a Delegate from this town, and to us it was indeed a treat to listen to the able and eloquent speeches of such men as Senator Preston, Mr. Legare, Gov. Hayne, Gov. Hamilton, Judge Longstreet, Chancellor Harper, Hon. Mr. Elmore, Col. Memminger, and others. It was but a slight drawback to the pleasure we experienced, to find all thoughts and all measures proposed, tending to Charleston, her aggrandizement and glory. We say it was but a slight drawback, for it is after all but a natural feeling. Charleston has great advantages, and it well becomes her to make the most of them. We would do the same, if we could, with Fayetteville. We would fain urge her to the improvement of her advantages, and if it were in our power *she* should be *the* great city of the South. Then why should we repine at the efforts of Charleston? We do not repine. We bid her God speed. And we attended her Convention because we desire to cultivate a kindly intercourse with a State with which we have many interests in common, whose prosperity cannot impair, if it does not add to, ours; and because we anticipated the personal gratification which we certainly derived, from the collision of the great minds enlisted in the cause. Great good has arisen from these Conventions. A kindly intercourse between the citizens of various States has been promoted;—a feeling of strength and unanimity has been produced on the subject of our peculiar institutions;—the direct trade of the South has already been greatly increased;—dormant capital brought into active employment; and the senseless and unworthy prejudices against trade have been removed in those States where they have long existed. Facts were stated, showing that many of those Southern merchants who have been in the habit of going to the North to lay in their supplies, have this year stopped in Chalreston; and several instances have occurred of merchants examining the goods in Charleston, then proceeding to the North, and after looking there, returning to Charleston and purchasing their stocks. It was stated, that Charleston, notwithstanding the fire and the yellow fever, had done more, and a better business, than ever before. We congratulate her.

The proceedings of the Convention, besides the ascertainment of these and other interesting facts, resulted in the adoption of a series of resolutions, in substance as follows:—

1st. That the usual course of trade, through the cities of the North, is injurious to the South, and ought to be corrected.

2d. That as the producers of the great staples which constitute the basis of our foreign commerce, it is right that we should enjoy a fair share of the profits of that commerce.

3d. That full and free discussions, harmony of feeling, and concert of action, should be secured, by reiterated appeals to the public spirit of the South.

4th. That the progress already made towards the accomplishment of these objects, should urge us on to renewed efforts.

5th. That the commercial capital of the South should be enlarged, so as to promote direct importations. That for this purpose a portion of the capital absorbed in other pursuits should be directed to commerce, under the laws authorizing limited copartnerships. That the Banks should lend their aid, and foreign capital and credit be invited. That lines of packets to Europe should be established, and a free intercourse with the interior be established by means of Rail Roads, Canals, and Turnpikes. That the commercial education of youth should be encouraged. And, that the re-establishment of the Southern Review, as a faithful exponent of the rights and interests of the South, and a cherisher of literature and science, is an object of the deepest interest.

The following committee was appointed on the last named subject, viz: Messrs. Hugh S. Legare, R. Y. Hayne, W. C. Preston, Stephen Elliott, South Carolina; A. B. Longstreet, Geo.; James Gadsden, Florida; John H. Crozier, Tennessee; Edward J. Hale, N. Carolina; Charles T. Pollard, Ala.

Among the interesting events of the occasion, was a splendid Dinner, given by the City of Charleston to the Convention. We presume that not less than six hundred persons sat down to this "feast of reason and flow of soul." The different Southern States were toasted separately, and all the distinguished individuals mentioned above as having taken part in the debates, were called out, and delivered speeches, of which the most interesting were those of Mr. Legare, Col. Preston, and Gen. Hayne. The festivities were kept up till a late hour.

COMMERCIAL CONVENTION.

Substance of a Speech, part of which WAS, *and the remainder of which* OUGHT TO HAVE BEEN, *delivered at the late Dinner to the Southern Convention in Charleston, as a response to the following Toast:—*

North Carolina—She was up and doing when the battle was fought for Independence *from abroad*, she is not found wanting when we strive for Independence *at home*.

Mr. Hale returned thanks for the honor done his State, and said:

Mr. President, I have heard with surprize the admission of the Hon. gentleman from Columbia, (Mr. Preston,) that the State of *South* Carolina must have been buried in a profound sleep ever since the Revolution, or she could not have remained an unresisting spectator of that system of legislation, and the progress of those events, which have conspired to destroy her trade, diminish her wealth, and impair her rights. Asleep for sixty years! Why, sir, that was thrice the length of Rip Van Winkle's nap, which the Hon. gentleman, it is said, once thought my State had taken! Sir, there must have been a mistake of the printer. It was *South*, and not *North* Carolina, according to his present impressions, which has enjoyed this comfortable repose. I am inclined to think, sir, that he is right; for I find that she is now as ignorant of every thing that has happened in *North* Carolina, as the honest Dutchman was of the occurrences in the neighborhood of Sleepy Hollow.

Whilst our fair sister is rousing herself from her long slumber, and is engaged in the interesting employment of rubbing her eyes and adjusting her looks, I propose that she accompany me on a short voyage of discovery, in the course of which I think she will be as much surprized as old Rip was at the death of his wife and the regeneration of his country.

First, then, let us stroll to one of the wharves of your noble city. "What mean these floating palaces, (your ask,) whose swallow-like proportions seem fitted for parting the waves with scarce a ripple, and whose gay and luxurious interior may well satisfy the extremest desire of voluptuous man?" These are specimens of North Carolina enterprize. The first bears her honored name, which could not be borne by one more worthy of her. The second is called after him who so skilfully directs our helm of State. The third—but no matter for *her* name—it is like a certain Senator of Congress I wot of—an *accidental* one. I grieve that these, fair sister, have not received a heartier reception on your shores. But let that pass.

Step on board, and accompany me on an excursion. See, a few hours bring us to the ruins, scarce perceptible now, of the town which you knew in your days of wakefulness—old Brunswick. That has long since given place to Wilmington. Wilmington! you ask me, what is she? For hospitality of the noblest order, ask that starving and sunblistered remnant of the once brilliant throng which graced the splendid saloons of the Pulaski;—ask the Lamars of Georgia and the Seabrooks of South Carolina;—they will tell you of lives risked in their rescue; of doors thrown open to the survivors; of purses forced upon the needy; of oil poured in on bleeding wounds; of sympathy never surpassed and seldom equalled.

For her patriotism, look at this magnificent enterprize, which, for extent and noble daring, throws your own works into the shade. Charleston, it seems, can never boast sufficiently of her Hamburg Rail Road. That *is* a noble work; it is 137 miles in length, and was undertaken and carried through mainly by a city of 30,000 inhabitants. *This* is a rail road of 170 miles, and was commenced by Wilmington alone, a city which *you* have scarcely heard of, containing a population of 3,000 souls! After she had put her own shoulder to the wheel, and had accomplished one-fourth of the work, Hercules came to her aid,—the State granted her two-fifths of the means necessary to accomplish the stupendous work. You point me to your magnificent Charleston and Cincinnati Road. That, too, will be worthy of your fame; but even that, all things considered, sinks in comparison with this Wilmington enterprize. You have not only enlisted the energies of your whole State on a work only four times as great as this, but you have four other States to aid you. Wilmington is almost alone; and she may challenge the world for an example of a greater undertaking by so small a community.

Accompany me, fair sister, up the beautiful Cape Fear, to Fayetteville—

"What *Cross* Creek was, is *Fayette* now;"

You may well start with astonishment at the works which now meet your view. Manufactures are springing up here; they are rapidly changing the face of things. They bring comfort into doors where nought but squalid poverty had reigned; they deal strong blows for Southern Commerce and Southern prosperity. Soon will they have to resort to you to supply them with the products of your cotton fields, and in return they will send you that which, *now*, you can only procure from New England;—the fabrics which clothe your laboring people. North Carolina will soon be a *Manufacturing State!*

Shall I lead you to our beautiful Capitol, and show you the finest building of which the whole South can boast? Shall I point you to the Raleigh and Gaston Rail Road, as an evidence that North Carolina has not been asleep? Will you explore with me her mines of gold, and silver, and lead, and copper, and iron, and coal? Shall I introduce you to her Gastons and her Badgers, among the living, and tell you of the glorious dead whose names will live upon the page of history? You would tire of so long a story as I might tell you.

But to turn once more to yourself. Some have thought, notwithstanding the admission of the Hon. Senator, that South Carolina was awake in the days of Nullification. No. That was but a Nightmare, which sat upon your bosom, and conjured up horrible phantoms of drums, and blunderbusses, and blood. It was whilst this incubus sat upon you, that you dreamed that North Carolina was asleep. Happily, that has passed, and you are now really awake, and can see how wide awake the good old North State is.

Mr. President, I have availed myself of the candid admission of the Hon. gentlemen to tell you, in a jocular way, some plain truths, which it well became me to utter, and you to hear. You have had your turn, and I have now had mine. We are even. Candor obliges me to say, however, that I think we have all been a *little* drowsy, and the sooner we wake up thoroughly, and stand in the cause of Southern improvement as we stood on the plains of Guilford and Camden, and on the heights of King's Mountain, shoulder to shoulder, and breast to breast, the better for us all.

I propose to drink a bumper to

The City of Charleston.—May she continue to fight the great battle of Southern Commerce, until, the sun of her prosperity having reached its meridian, it may be commanded to stand still for ever.

From the Charleston Courier.

The remarks of Mr. Hale brought out Mr. Preston, who good humoredly conceded that he had on one occasion, at a meeting of his constituents, *half in jest and half in earnest*, at a period of great political excitement, called North Carolina "the Rip Van Winkle of the South," but if he had imagined it would have given offence, or that it would have travelled beyond the walls of the building where it was spoken, he would never have uttered it. He was free to confess, however, that he thought there was *then* a *little* truth in the remark, and he must claim to himself the credit of believing, that it may have done North Carolina *some* service,—he had freely mingled since with her generous people, and believed in his heart they had forgiven him for it. He admitted that she was now *wide awake*, and a worthy compeer of her sisters in the race of enterprize and glory.

THE PROSPECT AHEAD!!

"And she bade me cheer up my heart
For the best of my days were coming."
Walter Scott.

It is with pride that we have begun to contemplate the signs of prosperity, that are all around us making their appearance. N. Carolina is certainly beginning to look—never before have her prospects been so bright. In the West especially, we perceive the effects of the new impulse given to industry by the manufacturing spirit there springing up. Fewer of our citizens are moving off—lands are increasing in value—produce of every kind is bearing a good price, and but little pressure in the collection of debts. When the system of common schools authorized by Act of Assembly shall go into operation, as we trust and believe will be the case, the attachment of our citizens to their native soil, will undoubtedly be strengthened, and we shall hear of still fewer removals to the West and South West. On the whole, we think our citizens have cause to take heart at the prospect before them, and push forward to still greater improvement.

Salisbury Watchman.

Maj. Charles L. Hinton, of this county, was, on Monday last, unanimously appointed Public Treasurer, by the Governor and Council, *vice* D. W. Courts, Esq. appointed Consul to Cuba. There were several other names presented; but the choice was made on the first ballot, and will no doubt receive the approbation of the public.

The new Treasurer executed his bonds, and entered upon the duties of his office yesterday.

It is due to the late incumbent to say, that he was a faithful and approved public officer; and will carry with him to his new station in a foreign land the good will and best wishes of his fellow citizens of all parties.—*Raleigh Star.*

The United States schooner Experiment, Lieut. Comdt. GLYNN, has arrived in our waters, for the purpose of surveying our river and harbor. She is surveying a number of Southern harbors, with a view of selecting the most eligible site for a Naval Station, and will be among us for three or four months. The steamboat attached to the expedition is left at Beaufort, but will be here in a few days. It has not yet been determined by the Lieut. Comdt. whether he will commence operations below and work up, or whether he will begin here and go down.—*Wilmington Advertiser.*

North Carolina Marble.—We have seen a specimen of white or Hinton's Marble, brought here by Major Hinton, one of the Commissioners of the Cherokee country, who states that to all appearance there is an inexhaustible vein of it, which intersects the Cherokee country in North Carolina. Mr. Paton, our State Architect, has had it polished and pronounces it to be of a very superior quality. We compared it this morning with a number of specimens sent from the North, to the Commissioners of the Capitol, and found it equal to any of them. Indeed, it bears a great resemblance to the famous Carrara Statuary Marble, of Italy, and when brought in contrast proves to be of equal purity and texture.

We think that region well worthy of an accurate survey, that its minerals may be brought into Market, to compete at least with foreign importations.—*Raleigh Star.*

Our Mines—again.—Since our last, we have heard of the discovery of very rich ore at the Lemmon's Mine, about 15 miles S. E. from this place. It is believed by gentlemen who have seen the ore that one bushel of the best would be worth at least $5,000, and the poorest at about $100 per bushel. This mine is situated on a ridge running from Fox's Hill in a south-westwardly direction to the Catawba river, and in every instance where the ridge has been penetrated, fine specimens of its richness have been discovered.

A new mine has lately been opened on the land of Mr. Elam Hunter, about five miles east of Charlotte, the ore of which is considered good, some specimens of which we have seen. This land, which would have been considered high at $500, has been increased in value several thousands.

The Rodgers mine, about 17 miles east of this place, discovered several months ago, is also found to be rich in the precious metal, masses having been found embedded in quartz rock, one piece itself being worth $3000.

The Rudisill mine, which has not been worked for some months, has been re-opened under the superintendance of Capt. Penman, with a fine prospect of success.

Every indication seems to strengthen former opinions, that the mineral resources of this section of country are almost inexhaustible; and we would consider ourselves under great obligation to gentlemen engaged in mining, if they would furnish us with the results of their experiments, as it is a subject of general interest to the community.

Charlotte Journal.

Virginia.—The General Election will take place throughout this State, on the fourth Thursday of next month. The Whig papers are in high spirits, and predict a decided change for the better, both in the Congressional Delegation and the Legislature. "Instead of *six* Whigs, as in the last Congress," says the Richmond Whig, "we shall have eleven or thirteen," and in the Legislature a decided majority.

The New York "Evening Star" remarks that it has been assured by intelligent gentlemen who arrived in the great Western, that, among the People of England, the Government, and all classes, the idea of going to war with this country is deemed perfectly preposterous; that, rather than it should take place, they would see the whole territory sunk into the ocean; that they look upon it as a border dispute, in which the feelings of the two countries are not involved; and that, as it is a mere question of land, and not of honor, it may be easily adjusted, and cannot in any way lead to hostilities between two great and kindred nations, whose hearts and interests are indissolubly united.

The State of NEW JERSEY, our readers are aware, is entitled to six Representatives in Congress. At the election held for Members of the present Congress, last autumn, the contest was so close as to throw a doubt for some time over the result; but in the end the Whig candidates obtained the returns as being all duly elected. It being understood, however, that the election of five out of the six members returned would be called in question before the House when it shall assemble, (upon grounds which we profess not to have examined,) those five Whig members, though they are returned duly elected, have, since the 4th of last month, (on which day their term of office began,) made a proposition in writing to the five gentlemen who claim their seats, proposing that both parties should resign all claim to seats under the late election, and, instead of delaying the public business by a troublesome and expensive contest in the House of Representatives, submit the matter to a full and fair trial before the People at the next fall election. This fair and generous proposition, it is understood, the opponents of the return have peremptorily declined. They evidently prefer pressing their case upon the House of Representatives to trusting it to the decision of the People. We regret their decision, as it may perhaps cause a great and very unprofitable waste of time at the next ensuing Session of Congress.—*National Intelligencer.*

Death.—JOSEPH DUPRE, a Portuguese, was killed on the 15th inst. in attempting to jump from the tender attached to one of the locomotives while under full headway. The driving wheel having been thrown off the track, it is supposed that Jose, overwhelmed with consternation, attempted to leap off, but was thrown upon his head, and had his neck broke. If he had remained upon the tender he would not have been hurt, as the engine was immediately stopped by the engineer before any other wheel ran off.—*Wilmington Advertiser.*

FAYETTEVILLE MARKET—APRIL 24.

Brandy, peach,	$1 00	Molasses,	36 a 40
Ditto, apple,	80	Nails, cut,	7½ a 8
Bacon,	9 a 11	Sugar, brown,	8 a 12
Beeswax,	25	Lump,	16
Coffee,	12½ a 13½	Loaf,	18 a 20
Cotton,	13 a 14½	Salt,	75 a 90
Cotton Yarn,	24 a 32	Sack,	$2 50 a $2 75
Corn,	$1 10	Tobacco, leaf,	8 a 10
Candles, F. F.	18 a 20	Cotton Bagging,	16 a 20
Flaxseed,	$1 00 a $1 25	Bale Rope,	8 a 12
Flour,	6 a 7	Wheat,	$1 25 a $1 35
Feathers,	45	Whiskey,	56 a 60
Iron,	5½ a 6	Wool,	25 a 30

CHEAP PAPER

FOR SALE AT THE BOOK STORE.

Communications.

FOR THE OBSERVER.

At a meeting of Whigs held at Rockingham, Richmond County, after a few hours' notice, on the 16th inst., (being Tuesday of the County Court,) Gen. Alfred Dockery was called to the Chair, and John W. Covington appointed Secretary. The Chairman having explained the object of the meeting in an appropriate address, Erasmus Love, Esq. submitted for consideration the following Resolutions, which were adopted:

Resolved, That we as Whigs approve of the course pursued by the Hon. EDMUND DEBERRY, as our Representative in Congress, and do recommend him to the Whigs of this Congressional District as a suitable person to represent us in the next Congress of the United States.

Resolved, That we will appoint Delegates to meet the Delegates from the other Counties of the District on the 25th May next, at Rockingham, to devise such ways and means as they may deem proper, to secure the re-election of our worthy Representative, Edmund Deberry.

Whereupon, the Chair appointed the following gentlemen Delegates, viz: Alexander C. McKinnon, Esq., Col. Stephen Wall, Robert J. Steele, Allen McCaskill, and Jas. D. Pemberton, Esqs.; and, on motion, the Chairman was added to the Delegation.

On motion, it was *Resolved*, That this meeting recommend HENRY CLAY, of Kentucky, as the Candidate of the Whig party at the next election for President of the United States.

On motion, *Resolved*, That the proceedings of this meeting be published in the Fayetteville Observer, Raleigh Register, and Carolina Watchman.

ALFRED DOCKERY, *Chairman.*
JOHN W. COVINGTON, *Secretary.*

FOR THE OBSERVER.

MR. HALE: The Congressional candidates for this District have taken the field. Edmund Deberry, our old and faithful Representative, is again the Whig candidate; William A. Morris, Esq. is, (as he calls himself,) the candidate of the Democratic party; and if we are to judge of what we heard of his speech on the 9th ult., at Wadesborough, the old coalition story,—the popularity of that superannuated inmate of the Hermitage, is to be lugged into the account, (to be used on all occasions, and forever for the benefit of the party,) and that thrice-dead monster, *the Bank, the Bank*, is to be raised from the dead.

These are the themes by which he supposes to divert the people from the true issue—Van Buren and his mal-administration. But, sir, we should not complain. If the Van Buren party are satisfied to risk the election on such worn out *Humbugs*, and under such a leader, we have no objection. The nomination, in my humble opinion, carries in itself as little popularity and talents as any made by the party since I have known the District. But the Vans may consider these objections counterbalanced by the devotion of the nominee to the Loco Foco Van Buren Anti-Republican dogmas of the party. The idea of Mr. Morris's running for Congress never had its origin in Anson. We have some notions that it originated with a certain leader of the party not one hundred miles from where your paper is published, backed by the advice and counsel of certain others of the same kidney a little further West, and some of the Whigs think they understand the move. Be this as it may, I take the liberty to say, that the Whigs of old Anson are not to be caught by any such bait. It is true, we possess a laudable County pride, and it might be a little flattering to our vanity to furnish a Representative for the District, but when that honor is conferred upon us, it must be done through a Whig; *—yes, sir, and a* WHIG *up to the hub;—a man who will stand to and defend, even unto death*, the Whig principles which brought our Republic into existence; and not through a man who will lend himself the willing tool of a corrupt cabal, who have destroyed the currency of the country, bankrupted the National Treasury, corrupted the elective franchise, and are raising up amongst us *an aristocracy of roguish Office holders*. The time has happily passed when local prejudice had its influence in this District;—nowadays when a man asks of the Whigs of Anson their support, in a political contest, he must be prepared to answer in the affirmative the following interrogatories:—Are you opposed to the election of Martin Van Buren? Are you opposed to the Sub-Treasury project? Will you use all honorable means to elect Henry Clay President? Are you a Whig in the full sense of the word? Then, sir, if we deem him honest and capable, he is the man for us, let him hail from the Hills of Lane's Creek, the Swamps of Cape Fear, or the Burnt Islands of Robeson, it is all one to us. We go for *"Principles, not Men"* We respect Mr. Morris as a neighbour; and as a County man, and we love him as a Minister of the Gospel, but we love our country more. He cannot obtain, and need not expect, the Whig vote of Anson. He will (as would any other man having orders to run,) get the forlorn hope, say about 250 votes, and all told. You see from some resolutions passed at a meeting on the 9th ultimo, that we are *wide awake;* there will be no Rip Van Winkles with us on the 2d Thursday in August, and if the death knell of Van Burenism is not rung in old Anson on the close of that day, I will admit I know nothing of her people.

ONE OF THE ELEVEN HUNDRED
WHIGS OF ANSON.

April, 1839.

MARRIED,

In this town, on Sunday last, by the Rev. James McDaniel, Mr. NEILL McPHERSON to Miss MARTHA LUMSDEN, both of this place.

At the residence of Mrs. Branch, in Franklin county, on the 3d instant, by the Rev. Mr. Burge, JAMES H. NORWOOD, Esq., of Hillsborough, to SARAH F. BENNERS, eldest daughter of the late Lucas Benners, of Craven county.

In Wilmington, on Wednesday evening, by the Rev. Robt. B. Drane, Mr. JAMES G. BURR to Miss MARY ANNA BERRY.

Marriage Extraordinary.—On the 7th ult. at Augusta, Georgia, Mr. Hiram Dill, aged 14, was married to Miss Mary Ann Langley, aged 13. This almost equals Hindoo marriages, which are sometimes made before the parties are weaned.

N. C. Patriot.

COMMERCIAL RECORD.

ARRIVED, April 18th, Steamer Cotton Plant, with Merchandize for E. W. Willkings, C. J. Orrell, M. McGary, W. McL. McKay, H. M. Johnson, J. J. Johnson, W. McIntyre, and S. T. Hawley, of this place, and N. Hill, and W. & Harper, of the interior.

DEPARTED, same Boat, with Merchandize for Jos. Baker, W. Wooten, W. McIntyre, Geo. McNeill, and Boon, Caison & Co. of this place, and for Stedman & Ramsey, of the interior.

Also, April 17th, Boat Glasgow, with Merchandise for Geo. McNeill, C. T. Haigh, T. S. Lutterloh, Boon, Caison & Co. and Yarbrough & Ray, of this place.

ARRIVED, April 19th, Steamer Henrietta, Rush, with Nelson and Diligence, in tow, with Goods for Hall & Johnson, E. W. Willkings, C. T. Haigh, H. & E. J. Lilly, H. L. Myrover, Cook & Co. Joseph Baker, C. J. Orrell, F. Lain, T. S. Lutterloh, Hart & Fuller, H. Leete, J. W. Sandford, E. L. & W. Winslow, C. P. Mallett, Gardner & McKethen, G. McNeill, B. Rose, D. B. Robinson, C. A. McMillan, Curtis & Myrover, and J. & J. Kyle, of this place, and for J. & W. Murphy, Horney, Coffin & Co. S. Frontis, J. Gibson, Jesse Henshaw, J. Parker & Son, J. McIver, E. McCallum, Lash & B. J. Dorsett & Son, T. & J. Cowan, S. Lucky & Co. J. & R. Gilmer, E. & W. Ogburn, E. & D. Bowman, J. A. Mebane, C. & Payne, Professor Phillips, R. L. Hargrave, Newsom & Spence, Hargrave, Gaither & Co. R. Foster, Stockton & Huggins, D. Lindsey, J. Hale, C. Patterson, Spring & Shankle, W. Welsh & Co. W. Welsh, McAdoo & Ellis, J. Tash, H. Tash, J. Shelly, Marsh & Ingraham, Stedman & Ramsey, J. & W. Horn, Evans & Nettle, G. Womack, J. Smith, J. H. Thompson, T. Crumpler, N. Kendall, McAdoo & Scott, J. S. Jobson, A. Williams, R. Marsh, A. B. Marsh & Co. Williams & Furgeson, M. B. Smith, and E. & W. Smith, of the interior.

DEPARTED, April 8th, Boat Ben Rush,

Also, 20th, Henrietta, Rush.

Also, 22d, Diligence.

Also, 24th, Nelson, with sundries for Merchants of this place.

Port of Wilmington.

ARRIVALS.

April 16. Schr. Marine, from Charleston.
Schr. Antelope, from do.
Schr. Agnes, from do.
Schr. Mail, from Philadelphia.
17. Stm'r Henrietta, from Fayetteville.
Brig Reporter, from Charleston.
Brig Cabinet, (returned in distress.)
Schr. Exchange, from Charleston.
Schr. Friends, from do.
Brig Guyana, from New York.
Schr. Independence, from St. Augustine.
Schr. Senator, from Florida.
Stm'r *(Iron)* De Rosset, Baltimore.
18. Schr. Oregon, from Charleston.
Schr. Uncas, from do.
Schr. Ellen, from do.
19. Schr. A. F. Thorn, from New York.
Schr. Gen. Marion, from Philadelphia.
20. Stm'r Cotton Plant, and Boat Glasgow, from Fayetteville.
Brig Grand Turk, from Charleston.
Schr. Caroline, from do.
Schr. Patriot, from New Bedford.
22. Schr. Orazabo, from Baltimore.

DEPARTURES.

April 16. Br. Schr. Shelbourne, for Halifax.
Schr. Amethyst, for Berbice.
Schr. Gove, for Philadelphia.
Schr. Caroline, for New York.
17. Schr. Marion, for do.
Stm'r Cotton Plant, for Fayetteville.
Stm'r Henrietta, and Boats Diligence and Nelson, for do.
Boat Lady of the Lake, for Elizabeth.
18. Schr. Pantaloon, for Philadelphia.
Sloop Samuel Martin, for do.
19. Schr. Mail, for Philadelphia.
Stm'r De Rosset, for Savannah.
Schr. Repeater, for New York.
Brig Pinta, for Porto Rico.
20. Schr. Reaper, for Charleston.
Schr. Antelope, for New York.
Schr. Olive Branch, for Fair Haven.
Schr. Triumph, for Providence.
Schr. Chingarora, for Jacksonville.
Schr. Nimrod, for Baltimore.
Schr. William, for do.
21. Stm'r Henrietta, and Boat B. Rush, from Fayetteville.

PIANO FORTES.

GEIB & WALKER, old and well known manufacturers, have established an Agency in Fayetteville, for the sale of their PIANO FORTES. They will be sold at the lowest New York prices, including expense of freight. These Piano Fortes are all selected and approved before they are sent, by a Teacher of Music in New York, and are warranted by the Makers. If not satisfactory, they may be returned. The Agency may be found at the Female Seminary, where instruments of different prices will be constantly open for inspection.

April 23. 42-tf.

SPRING AND SUMMER GOODS.

PETER P. JOHNSON has just received his Spring and Summer GOODS, consisting of a General Assortment of British and American

DRY GOODS, HATS, SHOES & BONNETS,

Which he respectfully invites his friends and former customers to call and examine, as his Stock is entirely new.

April 20, 1839. 42*tf*

Crockery.

500 DOZEN TEAS, 350 dozen Plates, 250 dozen Tumblers,

Just received and for sale by

PETER P. JOHNSON,

April 20, 1839. 42*tf*

BOLTING CLOTHS.

J. & J. KYLE have just received from the North, a large and general assortment of Anker BOLTING CLOTHS, equal to any made.

April 22, 1839. 42*tf*

SHOES.

I HAVE received direct from the Manufacturers, my Spring supply of SHOES, consisting of Ladies' Calf, Kid, Prunella and Morocco Shoes and Slippers,

Misses' Leather do. do. do. do. do.,

A general assortment of Children's Leather and Morocco Boots and Shoes,

Also, a few pair Gentlemen's Cloth Boots, a superior article for Summer wear.

S. T. HAWLEY.

April 22, 1839. 42-3*w*

HORSE STOLEN.

STOLEN from my Plantation, 3 miles above the Fayetteville (Campbelton) Bridge, a small sorrel HORSE, no white, colour deep red, in thin order, much shaved with the gear, 6 years old this Spring, about 4 feet 11 inches high. It is supposed the person who stole him went up the old Raleigh Road. A reward of $25 is offered for the apprehension of the thief, and if the Horse has been let loose and taken up, a liberal compensation and expenses paid on delivery of the Horse.

W. S. LATTA.

March 13, 1839. 42-2*m*

Notice.

THE Repairs of the Court House in the County of Robeson, will be let out to the lowest bidder, at the Court House square, in the Town of Lumberton, on Monday the 27th day of May, 1839, which will be the fourth Monday in the month.

Plan of the work, with the requisite conditions, will be made known on the day.

Bond, with security, will be required for the faithful performance of the work.

J. D. BRIDGERS, } *Committee.*
R. C. RHODES, }

April 18, 1839. 42-5*w*

Notice.

LOST or mislaid, a Note made by Thos. H. Massey and Joseph Arey, for Thirty-one Dollars and Ninety Cents, six months after 1st Oct., 1838, payable to Hannah Ragland, Executrix of George Ragland. All persons are forewarned from trading for said Note, as the payment has been stopped.

SAM'L W. TILLINGHAST.

April 22, 1839. 42*tf*

Notice.

ALL Store-keepers and Shop-keepers are respectfully requested to deliver no article to any servant of mine, without an order from some member of my family.

E. L. WINSLOW.

Fayetteville, April 22, 1839. 42-2*w*

THE Annual Convention of the Protestant Episcopal Church in the Diocese of North Carolina, will be held in Christ Church, Newbern, on the third Wednesday of May next, being the 15th day of the month.

E. L. WINSLOW, *Secretary.*

Fayetteville, April 16, 1839. 41-2*wi.*

The PHŒNIX FACTORY

IS now in operation, and the CLOTH manufactured is for sale at the Store of

J. H. HOOPER.

January 1, 1839. 26tf

ENTERTAINMENT.

THE Subscriber, having been satisfactorily engaged for more than three years in attending to a

BOARDING HOUSE,

Feels encouraged to say to the public, that her HOUSE and STABLES are well furnished for the reception and accommodation of those who may be pleased to call.

E. SMITH.

Mrs. Smith is prepared to entertain Stage Passengers, should any think proper to call. Their Baggage shall be removed to and from the Stage Office free of charge.

☞ My Residence is on the corner of Gillespie street, the Lot formerly occupied by Mrs. Barge, convenient to the Market and near the State Bank.

Fayetteville, Sept. 1, 1838. 9 tf

MONUMENTAL MARBLE SHOP,

Liberty Point, Fayetteville,

(OPPOSITE THE JACKSON HOTEL.)

WHERE can be had at short notice various kinds of MONUMENTAL WORK. Those who have occasion to get the like, would do well to call before purchasing elsewhere.

JAMES FOSTER.

December 10, 1838. 23 6mpd

Mill Stones.

THE Subscriber having recently opened a new Quarry of superior Grit, is prepared to furnish any number of Stones, either at the Quarry or at the Store of C. J. Orrell, Fayetteville. The quality of the Moore County Stones is so well known as not to need description, and the Subscriber will warrant all Stones sold by him. If they should not prove to be good, another pair will be furnished without charge. The price is lower than heretofore.

Persons wishing to purchase, can apply in person, or by letter addressed to Carthage, Moore County, N. C., with description of the size wanted.

JESSE SOWELL.

Moore County, May 1, 1838. 91-1Y

LAMP OIL.

5 BARRELS Winter strained Sperm OIL.
Also, a handsome assortment of

Crockery and Glass Ware,

Just received and for sale by

COOK & CO.

December 4, 1838. 22tf

13 HHDS. N. O. MOLASSES, now landing.

HOLBROOK'S BELLS.

For Churches, Manufactories, Plantations, &c.

HOLBROOKS', the most celebrated Bell Founders in this country, having made arrangements with the Subscriber to receive and execut all orders for their Bells of any size, to 2,500 lbs which they will warrant of the very best sound and quality, not surpassed by any Bells in this country. Also, Town Clocks, Church and Parlour Organs, of superior finish and tones. Orders received and information given by

JAMES MARTINE.

N. B. They will warrant their Bells, and shoul any fail to give satisfaction, they may be exchang ed for another. Also Old Bells recast.

Fayetteville, October 20. 59tf.

To Saw Mill Owners.

I WILL attend to the sale of Lumber in this place. Having been engaged in the business for six or eight years past, I am under the impression my acquaintance with this and foreign markets is such as to enable me to dispose of Lumber to the best advantage. Where Lumber is directed to be wharfed, the usual charge of Wharfage will be made. Fair advances made when wished.

O. G. PARSLEY.

Wilmington, N. C., Oct. 25, 1837. 65tf.

Children's Toy Books.

A GREAT VARIETY for sale at the Book Store of

E. J HALE.

March, 1839.

DR. G. R. PHELPS' COMPOUND TOMATO PILLS,

(ENTIRELY VEGETABLE,)

A new and valuable remedy for all diseases arising from impurities of the Blood, Morbid Secretions of the Liver and Stomach;

Also, a substitute for Calomel, as a Cathartic in Fevers, and all Bilious diseases, and for ordinary Family Physic.

THIS popular Medicine which has received such general approbation as a remedy for Dyspepsia, Bilious and Acid Stomachs, Jaundice, Heartburn, Costiveness, Headache, &c. &c., and which is now prescribed by many of the most respectable Physicians, is for sale at the Fayetteville Book Store.

March 8, 1839. 36tf

SOUTHERN TONIC. COSTER & COXE.

AGUE AND FEVER,

And every symptom of general Debility, speedily and permanently cured by

COSTER & COXE'S ORIGINAL SOUTHERN TONIC.

COSTER & COXE, the inventors of this celebrated medicine, from a long residence in the South, and from the nature of their vocation, have been brought immediately in contact with the Ague and Fever in its most obstinate forms, and have frequently been compelled to witness the entire want of success in the practice of the most skilful Physicians. The usual and popular mode of treating this disease has been, first to evacuate the stomach and bowels, and then resort to the use of Tonics—of which class of Medicines a very great variety have been recommended to the Public—all of which have had their advocates, and that which has been by far the most popular one, has been Peruvian Bark and its preparations, particularly that of *Quinine*. There are insurmountable objections to the administration of Quinine, as to most individuals, (when carried to a salutary point,) it produces a roaring in the ears, nausea, and a headach, very similar to a bilious headach; and when it effects a cure it is seldom permanent. It was the hope of avoiding this state of things that induced us to try the "Southern Tonic," and we are happy to say that its success has surprised *even us*. As there is no Arsenic, Mercury, or any thing *in the least* hurtful to the human constitution in it, there can be no objection to the administration of the Southern Tonic to the most tender infant; indeed it will be found the most delicate and effective medicine known in those cases of Disorganized Stomach and Bowels, and of general debility which so frequently present themselves in children.

☞ A supply of the above Medicine has been received, on consignment, by E. J. Hale, Fayetteville, N. C. Price $1 per bottle, or $9 per dozen.

NOTICE.

THE Subscriber offers for sale the following Property, viz:

900 acres of Land, lying on the Wilmington Road, and on both sides Rockfish, 50 or 60 of which is cleared and under fence, and has thereon a Barn, Stable, and two other small Buildings: also, a valuable Mill Seat, on a stream that affords water sufficient to drive 2 saws. 150 acres of this Tract is considered the best of Swamp Land, and is well timbered with Oak and Hickory, and other portions of said Land is well timbered with Pine, Black-Jack, and Lightwood, and is within 5 miles of town.

One other Tract, containing 1200 acres, including my Saw Mill, and other houses: the Land well timbered with Pine, Oak and Lightwood.

There are several other Tracts on Rockfish, lying above the last mentioned, supposed to contain about 6,000 acres, all of which is well timbered, and none more than 2 miles from the Creek, and on which there are a number of Mill Seats, equal to any in the State.

To Gentlemen of Capital and enterprize, this Property would be a valuable acquisition. Persons disposed to purchase will please call on me, and I will show them the Property at any time.

WM. R. CARMAN.

Jan. 8, 1839. 27t

Fifty Dollars Reward.

RANAWAY from the Subscriber sometime in November last, a Negro man slave, named SILVESTER AUSTIN. Said slave was purchased of Mr Davis, of Hamburg, who brought him from Halifax county, N. C. He is about 28 years of age, 5½ feet in height, stout built and quite black. Fifty dollars will be paid for the said slave, delivered safe in the Augusta jail, or twenty dollars if confined in any safe jail so that I can get him. It is supposed the said slave has made for Halifax, North Carolina.

ALEX. L. WALKER.

March 12, 1839. 37 3m

Notice.

THE Copartnership heretofore existing under the firm of Willkings & Belden, expires this day, by its own limitation. E. W. Willkings is duly authorized to settle the accounts of the concern.

E. W WILLKINGS.
R. C BELDEN.

Fayetteville, June 30, 1838.

IMPORTED FLATTERER,

(Winner of the Grand Duke Michael Stakes at New Market, (England,) first October Meeting of 1834.)

HAVING undertaken the management of this splendid English Race-horse, he will make the ensuing Season under my direction, at my Stable in the Town of Fayetteville, and will be let to Mares at $50 the Season, $75 to insure, and 50 cents to the Groom. The Season will commence on the 1st of March and end 1st July. Extensive and excellent pasturage provided for mares, and separate lots for such as may have young foals, and mares well fed with grain for thirty cents per day. Every care will be taken to guard against accidents, but no responsibility will be assumed for any that may occur, nor for escapes. The Season money will be due and payable when the mares are taken away.

PEDIGREE.

FLATTERER was got by Muley, (son of Orville and the famous mare Eleanour,) his dam, Clare, (bred by Lord Egremont in 1824) was got by Marmion, grand dam Harpalice by Gohanna, great grand dam Amazon by Driver—Fractious by Mercury—Woodpecker mare—Everlasting by *Eclipse*—Hyena by Snap—Miss Belsea by Regulus—Honeywood's Arabian—Byerly Turk mare, dam of the two True Blues.

MULEY, the sire of Flatterer, was the best bred son of Orville, who was a winner of the St. Leger, and a most capital Stallion, having covered at as high as *52l.* Orville's is not only the most fashionable, but is also considered the best stock in England. Orville is the sire of Emilius, covering at 50 sovs, and, through him, grand sire of imp. Priam, covering in this country at $150—of Plenipo, covering at 25 sovs, (all three winners of the Derby,)—Oxygen, winner of the Oaks—imp. Sarpedon—imp. Merman—imported Tranby, &c. *Muley* is also sire of Vespa, winner of the Oaks—of Muley Moloch—imp. *Leviathan*—imp. Margrave, &c. *Muley* is out of *Eleanour*, the best bred mare of her day, who won both the Derby and the Oaks, and who is the only nag that has accomplished that great feat. Eleanour (by Whiskey, that famous getter of the stout sort, out of that splendid brood mare Young Giantess by Diomed,) is the grand dam of imp. Luzborough, and is full sister to Julia, dam of Phantom—Cressida, dam of imp Priam—and half sister to the Walton filly, dam of Langar, all distinguished runners.

Clare, dam of Flatterer, was out of Harpalice by Gohanna, the best four mile horse of his day, and, as a Stallion, *equal to any of any age*. Harpalice, g. d. of Flatterer, was bred by the Earl of Egremont, [who has bred a greater number of game horses than any other turf man in England during the last forty years] and was got by Gohanna, her dam by Herod; she was the dam of Precipitate, out of Maiden by Matchem, from Mr. Pratt's old Squirt mare. Mercury, sire of Gohanna, was got by the invincible *Eclipse*, out of Mr. O'Kelly's old Tartar mare, g. d. Amazon, by Driver. This mare, herself the dam of racers, was full sister to Hannibal, winner of the Derby, and Carthage, a distinguished racer and brood mare. Young Amazon, full sister to Harpalice, was the dam of Belwire, Tinwire, Goldwire, Trinket and Sharper, all distinguished on the Turf. This last, Sharper, so famous for bottom, was selected to run a 49 mile race in Russia, against the Cossack horses—he was sent there, run, and won easily, under great disadvantage of weight. G. g. d. Fractious, by Mercury, is the g. g. d. of Lapdog and Spaniel, both winners of the Derby—perhaps the only instance where two colts from the same mare have won that great race. The whole pedigree of Harpalice presents a long list of splendid racers and successful brood mares. From this same maternal line was descended the famous English Stallion Tramp, whose dam was got by Gohanna, and almost full sister to Harpalice. Hart's old Medley traces to the same source; Chateau Margaux and Ceres, both imported, and among the best too, are from Gohanna mares, with much of the same blood as the g. d. of Flatterer. Indeed, Chateau Margaux, with the exception of one cross, has precisely the same pedigree. Mr. Pratt's old Squirt mare; Sir C. Bunbury's Young Giantess, and Mr. O'Kelly's old Tartar mare, to whom Flatterer is closely allied by blood, with the Duke of Grafton's Prunella, are regarded by the best Sportsmen and breeders as the best mares in England.

FLATTERER, like his sire Muley, who was said to be the largest-boned thorough-bred in the Kingdom, and to be equal to 20 stone, (280 lbs!) is a horse of the largest size, full sixteen hands high, of immense power, large bone, great substance, good action, long stride, sound constitution, and excellent temper. His colour is a fine brown, without white. It will be seen that his pedigree runs back to the famous old English Eclipse, in an extremely short, and as rich a line as could be desired.

☞ The extraordinary performances of the 3 year old filly *Vashti*, by Flatterer's half-brother *Leviathan*, of Tennessee, at the Raleigh and other Courses in this State last Fall, and of many others of that horse's get at the South and South West, recommend his Stock to the favorable attention of breeders. Flatterer has proved a very sure horse.

SAMUEL MIMS.

January, 1839. 31-5w

Received per Steam Boat,

20 HHDS. Attakapas SUGAR,
5 casks Cheese,
15 boxes Stuart's Candy,
5 casks London Porter.

For sale by

SAM'L W. TILLINGHAST.

March 12, 1839. 36tf

Negroes wanted.

THE Subscriber is desirous to purchase 30 or 40 NEGROES, of both sexes, not under ten nor over thirty years of age, for which the highest cash prices will be given.

NEILL JOHNSON.

January 12, 1835. 19tf.

An highly important caution to the Public.

"Cave ne titubes."—Beware of falling.

DOCTOR EVANS, 100 Chatham street, takes the present opportunity of tendering his most unfeigned acknowledgments to the numerous patients [afflicted with the various form of disease incident to humanity] who have committed themselves to his care, and he has the satisfaction of knowing from many living evidences, that his remedies have removed or relieved their respective maladies, as far as lies within the compass of human means. How distressing to the afflicted is DYSPEPSIA OR INDIGESTION, poisoning all the sources of his enjoyment, and leading in many instances to the miseries of hypocondriacism. Long as it has been made the subject of inquiry by medical authors, it remains involved in much obscurity. *Jaundice, Diarrhœa*, Cholera and Colic, also performs a conspicuous part in the drama of morbid affections Dr. Evans has been singularly successful in the treatment of the above complaints by remedies drawn from the researches of the most eminent physicians in Europe. He has also had vast experience and success throughout the whole family of delicate diseases, all of which are for the most part aggravated by, and rooted in the constitution, by the CONSPIRACIES OF MERCURIAL MURDERERS, UNPRINCIPLED, UNEDUCATED AND UNPRACTISED in any art save that of attempting to lead the credulous on the road to ruin. Dr. Evans' Office is supplied with the choicest remedies from foreign markets, and compounded on the most scientific principles; a physician is always in attendance, and all those who come there in the hour of need will go off rejoicing.

Dr. Wm. Evans' Medical Office, 100 Chatham Street, New York.

A PERFECT CURE OF ASTHMA, FIFTY FOUR YEARS STANDING,

Effected by the treatment of Dr. Wm. Evans.

THIS is to certify, that I was attacked with the Asthma in the ninth year of my age, and from that time until the present year, a period of 54 years, I have been subject to that disease. For the last five years, I had it almost incessantly—not being exempt from it more than twenty-four hours at any one time. I had consulted the most skilful physicians, and tried many remedies without any relief. In June last, I commenced using Dr. Wm. Evans' Vegetable Medicine, not with the expectation of effecting a cure, for I believed my case hopeless and my dissolution near, but with the hope of obtaining momentary relief. Before I had used two packages, I was entirely relieved, and I have not been attacked with it since. I can now say that I am permanently cured of the disease, and I can confidently recommend it to all who are afflicted with this distressing complaint.

SARAH SIMMONS,
Nov. 16. Prince George co., Va.

LIVER COMPLAINT, 10 YEARS' STANDING.

Mrs Hannah Browne, wife of Joseph Browne. North Sixth street, Williamsburg, afflicted the last ten years with the Liver Complaint, completely restored to health through the treatment of Dr. Wm. Evans. Symptoms—Habitual constipation of the bowels, total loss of appetite, excruciating pain of the epigastric region, great depression of spirits, languor, and other symptoms of extreme debility, disturbed sleep, inordinate flow of the menses, pain in the right side, could not lie on her left side without an aggravation of the pain, urine high coloured, and often profuse sweating, unattended by relief. The above symptoms were also attended with considerable difficulty of breathing, with a sense of tightness across the chest, likewise a great want of due energy in the nervous system.

The above symptoms were entirely removed, and a cure effected by Dr. Wm. Evans.

BENJ. S. JARVIS.

Sworn to, November 25, 1836, before William Saul, Notary Public, 96 Nassau street- N. York.

A SEVERE CASE OF PILES CURED AT 100 CHATHAM STREET.

Mr Daniel Spinning of Shrewsbury, Eden Town, New Jersey, was severely afflicted with Piles for more than 20 years. Had had recource to medicines of almost every description, also the advice of several eminent Physicians, but never found the slightest relief from any source whatever, until after he called on Dr. Evans, of 100 Chatham street, N. Y, and procured some medicine from him, from which he found immediate relief, and subsequently a perfect cure.

Also, Dr. W. Evans' SOOTHING SIRUP, for Children Teething, prepared by himself

AGENTS.

E. J. HALE, Fayetteville, N. C.,
Wm. M. Mason, Raleigh,
H. D. Machen, Washington,
James M. Redmund, Tarborough,
S. Hall, Newbern, F. S. Marshall, Halifax,
Sportwood & Robertson, Petersburg, Va.,
C. Hall, Norfolk, and A. Duval, Richmond

January 1, 1839. 26 eow1Y

GOELICK'S *MATCHLESS SANATIVE,*

FOR sale at Mudlick, Chatham County, N. C., by ROBERT WOODY, P. M.

And at Pittsborough, Chatham County, N. C., by JOSEPH SMALL, P M.

February 1, 1839. 32tf

NEGROES Wanted.

THE undersigned wishes to employ twenty able bodied Negro Men, for whom the highest prices will be paid. They will be well fed, cloth. ed, &c. In my absence, reference may be made to John Waddill, Jr.

ABRAM BAKER.

March 1, 1838. 83 tf.

The Subscriber

HAS lately received a GENERAL ASSORTMENT of

DRY GOODS, GROCERIES, Hardware, Hats, Shoes, &c.

—ALSO—

"Rowland's Mill Saws," Thomastown Lime, (unslacked,) No. 1 and pure White Lead, in Oil, Tanners', Linseed and Winter strained Oil.

H. LEETE,
Green Street.

December 12, 1838. 23tf

Lime.

200 CASKS LIME, in Warehouse at Campbellton, and for sale by

E. W. WILLKINGS.

February 11, 1839. 32tf

New England Rum.

30 BARRELS N. E. RUM, just received per Steamer Henrietta, and for sale by

E. W. WILLKINGS.

February 11, 1839. 32tf

Just Received,

BY STEAMER HENRIETTA,
200 SACKS Liverpool SALT,
50 Bags Rio COFFEE, (new crop,)
5 Tons English IRON, (assorted,)
25 Bbls New England Rum.
And for sale by

C. J. ORRELL.

January 15, 1839. 28-tf

—ALSO—

A new two horse WAGGON, well Ironed, and ready for the road. C. J. O.

Bale Rope at 5 Cents.

A QUANTITY of BALE ROPE, taken from bags of Cotton manufactured at the Subscriber's Mill, for sale at 5 cents per pound.

C. P. MALLETT.

November 28, 1837. 69tf.

Land for Sale.

THE Subscriber offers for Sale, 1500 acres of LAND, about 14 miles below Fayetteville, part lying on the Cape Fear River, the other part Pinewood Land. There is an excellent stream running through said Land, with a SAW MILL, (in operation) and several other sites which would answer for Wool or Cotton Factories. The above Land will be offered at private Sale till the first of May. If not sold by that time further notice will be given.

ALFRED JACKSON.

Cumberland County, Jan. 23, 1839. 29tf

NEW BOOKS.

KEITH'S Demonstration of the Truth of Christianity, with numerous plates; Webster's Speeches; Melville's Sermons; The Hugeenot, a new Novel by James; with a variety of School Books; just received by

E. J. HALE.

March 4.

Dissolution of Copartnership.

THE Copartnership heretofore existing under the firm of Johnson & Martin, is this day dissolved by mutual consent, and all persons indebted to said firm are requested to make payment to Peter P. Johnson, who is authorized to receive the same.

PETER P. JOHNSON.
JOHN R. MARTIN.

Witness, Norman McKinnon.
Fayetteville, Sept. 4, 1838. 20tf

Missouri Harmony.

400 COPIES of this popular Singing Book, just received. Also,
Webster's Spelling Books,
Pike's Arithmetic,

E. J. HALE.

TO COUNTRY MERCHANTS.

MORE NEW GOODS.

BY Steamer Cotton Plant I am now receiving my FALL AND WINTER

DRY GOODS,

Which consist of a GENERAL ASSORTMENT, well adapted for the demands of the Season, and bought principally at Package Sales for *Cash*, and are necessarily CHEAP,—and selected with care to suit this section of country.

Also, a heavy Stock of

GROCERIES,

Consisting in part of

156 BAGS RIO COFFEE,
25 do Laguira do,
25 do Cuba do,
20 hhds. St. Croix SUGAR,
10 do Porto Rico do,
300 saks Liverpool Salt,
100 kegs Nails and Brads, assorted,
50 do No. 1 White Lead, in Oil,
20 brls. Tanners' Oil, (Shore & Banks,)
50 boxes Window Glass, 8 x 10 & 10 x 12,
20 tons Swedes and English Iron,
100 pair Bright Trace Chains,

Together with Sheet Iron, Weeding Hoes, Mousehole Anvils, Vises, Hammers, Bellows, &c. &c, Loaf and Lump Sugar, Teas, Shot, Lead, Powder, Wines and Spices of all kinds;—all of which will be sold as formerly very low for Cash, Country Produce, or on time to undoubted Paper.

☞ My Stock for the approaching Season is complete. Call and examine, or send your orders to

C. J. ORRELL,
Yellow Brick Buildings, Hay Street.

Fayetteville, Oct. 12, 1838. 15tf

PETERS' PILLS.

A FRESH supply of this invaluable Anti-Bilious Pill, just received from the Manufactory at New York. The immense sale of these Pills, renders it unnecessary to say more in their favor than that they are found to be beneficial in the prevention and cure of Bilious Fevers, Fever and Ague, Dyspepsia, Liver Complaints, Sick Head-Ache, Sea Sickness, Jaundice, Asthma, Dropsy, Rheumatism, Enlargement of the Spleen, Piles, Cholic, Heart-burn, Nausea furred tongue, incipient Diarrhœa, flatulence, habitual costiveness, loss of appetite, and in all cases of torpor of the bowels where a cathartic or an aperient is needed.

—ALSO,—

MOFFAT'S Vegetable Life Pills, and Phœnix Bitters.

The Life Pills are recommended for Dyspepsia, and diseases of the Stomach and Bowels, generally. Rheumatism, Dropsy, Gravel, Worms, Asthma, Consumption, Ulcers, Sores, Piles, &c. &c.

The Bitters are said to be an infallable remedy for Fevers and Agues, determination of blood to the head, Indigestion, &c. &c.

For sale by

E. J. HALE, Agent.

Feb. 12, 1839.

Just received,

150 CASKS THOMASTOWN LIME.

H. LEETE.

January 1, 1839. 26tf

Notice.

THE Subscriber would inform the public, that he intends carrying on the business of GUN SMITHING, on the North side of Hay Street, three doors below the corner of Hay and Hillsborough Streets, where he intends stocking Rifles, Shot Guns and Pistols, besides Repairing Locks; and all other business in the line will be done in the neatest order.

Also, constantly on hand, a large stock of Shot Guns, Rifles, Pistols, &c., all of which will be sold at low prices for Cash.

E. A. HARPER.

January 1, 1839. 26-1y

VALUABLE Summer Establishment

FOR SALE.

THE subscriber offers for sale that desirable pleasant and healthy

SUMMER RESIDENCE,

Known by the name of Walton, situate about one and a half miles from Town, on the road to Raleigh, near the residences of the Hon. Robert Strange, Charles T. Haigh, Esq. and Mr. John McLaurin, Sen., consisting of a very commodious Dwelling House, and all necessary Out Houses appurtenant thereto, and two sets of Stables;—comprehending about 90 acres of Land, on which there is a good Meadow, Garden, Orchard, a small Field, and a small piece of Wood Land, formerly the property of the late John Murchison, afterwards of Col. Samuel Ashe, and now of his daughter Mrs. Moses. It is to be sold because the Proprietor has removed from the State.

TERMS OF SALE.—Bond, with sufficient security, bearing interest from day of sale, payable in two years, with a mortgage on the premises, or Cash without discount of interest.

By order of the Proprietor,

THOMAS ASHE.

March 9. 36-tf.

Molasses, &c.

20 HHDS. PRIME MOLASSES,
10 bags St. Domingo COFFEE,
1 bale Brown Shirtings,
1 do do Sheetings,
1 case Bleached Shirtings,
1 do Sattinetts.

Also, in Store, at very low prices,—

100 Reams Foolscap PAPER,
100 do Imperial Printing do,
100 do Medium do do,
8 do Super Royal do do,
50 do Wrapping do,

SAM'L W. TILLINGHAST.

January 1, 1839. 26tf

French Burr Mill Stones For Wheat, and Cologne Stones for Corn.

HAVING been appointed Agent for the sale of the above Mill Stones in this State, by Messrs. Egenton & Morris, Manufacturers, of Baltimore, I would here inform those wanting the same, that they can be furnished by sending their orders to me at this place. We *warrant* the article to be *genuine;* if it is not, we furnish a new pair in their stead.

C. J. ORRELL,
Brick Buildings, Hay Street.

Fayetteville, Sept. 20, 1836. 8tf

GREEN'S

STRAW CUTTER.

THIS newly invented machine, which has received the highest encomiums in this country and in Europe, will cut two bushels of provender in a minute, or 500 lbs. in an hour, and with much less force than the common machines. A few just received for sale by

WILLIAM McINTYRE.

ALSO,

Freeborn's Patent Plough.

A SUPPLY of this highly approved PLOUGH, always kept on hand, together with the Castings, by

WM. McINTYRE.

Fayetteville, March 19, 1839. 37-1Y

$80 Reward.

BROKE JAIL, on Sunday night last, a mulatto Boy named ALFRED GOINGS, sometimes called Alfred Terry, who was under confinement as a State's prisoner; and three Negro men belonging to Robert Smith, named DAN, TOM and ABRAM, who were confined for safe keeping.

GOINGS is about 19 years of age, 5 feet 7 or 8 inches high, full round face, clothes very ragged.

DAN is about 18 years old, very black, stout chunky built, about 5 feet 6 inches high, wore a flannel shirt, and ragged clothes.

TOM is between 30 and 40 years of age, light complected, stout built, about 5 feet 8 or 9 inches high.

ABRAM is a small fellow, between 20 and 25 years of age, black, 5 feet 5 or 6 inches high, has a scar on the left side of his nose. Tom and Jerry were purchased by Neill Johnson, in Bladen County.

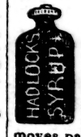
The above reward will be paid for the apprehension and delivery of all the above prisoners at the Jail in Fayetteville, or $50 for Goings, if secured in any Jail in the State, and $10 for each of the others. ANGUS McDONALD, Jailer.

Fayetteville, Feb. 18, 1839. 33tf

TO THE AFFLICTED.

Hadlock's Vegetable Powder and Sirup,

For Diseases of the Lungs, Liver Complaints, Dyspepsia, Coughs, Colds, &c.



The operation of this Medicine is particularly mild and safe. It promotes a gentle and healthy perspiration, and checks morbid and pernicious sweatings, relieves chronic affections and congestion of the lungs, assuages cough, promotes a free and mild expectoration, removes pains from the chest, relieves asthmatic or difficult respiration, corrects obstinate costiveness, and leaves the bowels in a regular and healthy state. Those painful symptoms which indicate diseased lungs readily yield to this certain remedy, when seasonably resorted to, and it restores the patient to the bodily vigor which that wasting disorder, the consumption, if left to its natural operation, so surely destroys.

☞ For sale by the Proprietor, on Hillsborough street, and at the Store of James H. Hooper.

The Proprietor has received the following testimony from the Rev. Simeon Colton, a gentleman well known:—

TO THE PUBLIC.

Mr. James Hadlock has for some time been in the practice of preparing vegetable powder and sirup for diseases of the lungs, coughs, colds, &c. which have been extensively used in and about Fayetteville, N. C., as well as in other places, by people who have suffered under those and similar complaints. They have acquired a high reputation, and are considered by many as superior to any other medicine for the above-named diseases. And I have reason to believe from my own experience, and from the effects of the medicine, as used in my family, that it is highly valuable, while its operation is mild and safe. It is recommended to all who may be laboring under the complaints named, to give it a thorough trial, and it is confidently believed that there will be no disappointment in the result.

SIMEON COLTON,
Principal of the Donaldson Academy.

Fayetteville, Feb. 18, 1839. 37tf

NEW GOODS! NEW GOODS!

The Subscriber is now receiving a large stock of

GOODS,

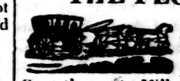
Consisting in part of CLOTHS, MERINOES, SATTINETS, HATS, BONNETS, SHOES, &c. &c. Being desirous to sell out by Spring, these Goods will be sold very cheap for Cash.

JOHN McARN.

January 3, 1838. 74 tf

Notice to Travellers going South.

THE PEOPLE'S LINE



Of four horse Post Coaches leaves Augusta every day, for Warrenton, by the Augusta and Athens Rail Road Cars, thence to Milledgeville, Macon and Columbus to Montgomery, Ala., by Stages, with Stock and Stages unsurpassed by any line in the Southern country. Great care has been observed in the selection of Drivers on this line, and none but sober and most experienced men have been employed. Passengers who avail themselves of the opportunity of taking this line of Stages, can be positively assured of more comfort and expedition, than can any other line now in operation between Augusta and Montgomery, Ala. Office at the United States' Hotel, Augusta, Ga.

GEO. W. DENT,
Agent for the Company.

Fayetteville, Sept. 12, 1838 14tf

For Sale,

300 BUSHELS *HAIR* for Plaistering, &c., to be had at the Fayetteville Tannery.

L. S. BELDEN & CO.

September 11, 1838. 10tf

Leather.

THE Subscribers have now on hand a fine Stock of LEATHER, consisting of Sole and Upper, Bridle and Harness, Skirting and Grain Kip, Calf, Deer and Sheep Skins, which they will sell low for Cash, or on time to punctual customers. They are prepared to execute with promptness all orders in their line.

Call and examine our stock before supplying yourselves.

L. S. BELDEN & CO.

January 8, 1839. 27tf.

GEORGIA INSURANCE *And Trust Company.* At Augusta.

CAPITAL, ONE MILLION OF DOLLARS, Of which $627,000 is paid in, and invested in Bank Stocks, and the balance in a course of payment, by monthly instalments.

THE undersigned as agents of the above Company, will insure Houses and Goods against loss by fire, in any part of this State and will also take river risks between Fayetteville and Wilmington and any port on the coast.

STARK & PEARCE.

Fayetteville, Sept. 12, 1837. 58tf

Wrapping Paper.

120 REAMS, various sizes, for sale low.

E. J. HALE.

Also, a large supply of Plain and Ruled Foolscap and Letter PAPER.

Mother's Catechism.

A NEW EDITION just published and for sale by

E. J. HALE.

July 25, 1838.

More Light.

THE Subscriber having leased from Mr Duncan Smith the "Fayetteville Candle Factory," will keep constantly on hand, at his Store on Green Street, a general assortment of CANDLES at Wholesale and Retail. Being determined to devote all necessary attention to the Moulding and putting up of Candles, he hopes to receive a due share of public patronage. He will gladly receive and promptly attend to all orders from abroad for supplies on the most reasonable terms.

W. McL. McKAY.

October 9, 1838. 1tf

Peter P. Johnson

HAS just received a large and fine assortment of Ladies' SHOES.

October 2, 1838 13tf

Mr. & Mrs. Hardin's School,

At Kelvin, near Pittsborough, N. C.,

IS limited to 20 or 25 young Ladies, of whom 8 or 10 will be received into their family. The terms are, for those who board in the family $80 per session. This charge includes board, tuition, &c. except Music and Drawing. Tuition for Day Scholars, $20 per session. Music $22 50. Use of Piano, $2 50. Drawing and Painting $10. The course of instruction includes all the branches usually taught in Female Academies.

The object in limiting the number of pupils is to give that particular attention to them which cannot be so well afforded when the number is large.

The present session will close on the 27th of April, and the next will commence on the 1st of June and close on the 27th of October. This making the vacations fall in the months of May and November.

February 15, 1839. 33tf

The Salisbury Watchman and Raleigh Register will insert the above three weeks.

Dr. PRATT & Co's *Artificial Nipples or Shields.*

Washington City, Feb. 4th, 1834.

HAVING examined Dr. Pratt's new invented Nipple Shields, and witnessed its practical application among my patients, I take great pleasure in recommending it as decidedly superior to any thing previously known. It constitutes a perfect remedy for that distressing malady sore Nipples,—a disease which so frequently afflicts nursing women.

THOMAS SEWEL, *M. D.,*
Prof. of Anatomy & Physiology,
Columbian College, D. C.

COPY OF DR DEWEES' CERTIFICATE

Dr. ELIJAH PRATT—*Dear Sir:*—As I feel it a matter of much public importance to possess a means of curing the terrible sufferings from sore Nipples, I have much pleasure in being able to say, that the Shield you offer for the prevention and the cure of this malady is better adapted to the purpose than any I have heretofore seen. In the two or three instances I have known them to be used, much satisfaction has been expressed, and have no hesitation to believe, it will generally succeed. I am so well persuaded of this, at this moment, that I cannot forbear to express a wish that our city, through the various apothecaries, may be supplied with them.

I am yours, &c.

WM. P. DEWEES, *M. D.*

Philadelphia, 13th January, 1834.

The Subscribers have had an opportunity of witnessing the application of Dr. E. Pratt & Co's Artificial Nipples, and were much pleased with the result.

This evidence in favor of the remedy, taken in connection with the annexed certificates of the justly celebrated Dr. Wm. P. Dewees, of Philadelphia, and Dr. Thomas Sewel, of Washington City, leaves no reason to doubt that these Nipples or Shields will seldom fail in relieving Nursing Ladies who may suffer with sore Nipples, and consequently prevent one of the most distressing afflictions of the fair sex, Rising or Abscess of the breast.

Mr. JOSEPH HOLLINGSWORTH, of this town, is agent for Dr. Pratt & Co., and will furnish the Apparatus, with printed directions, on application at his Store on Person Street.

BENJ'N. ROBINSON,
JAMES H. DICKS'N.

Fayetteville, Feb. 5th, 1838. 91-1Y-pd